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'FRISCO NOMINATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ENTERS THE FIELD WITH A FULL TICKET.

Rousing Convention That Augers Well for a Good Vote for the Municipal Election—Class-Conscious Resolutions Adopted—Preparing for the Fray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Pursuant to a call issued by Section San Francisco, S.L.P., a municipal convention was held in Pythian Castle. The convention was called to order by Organizer G. C. Wright, after which a temporary organization was formed by the election of Comrade N. L. Griest, chairman, and Comrade Thos. Steigewald, secretary. A roll-call of members in good standing was then ordered, all such being admitted as delegates. The temporary officers were then made permanent, and the following committees elected:

On Platform and Resolutions, S. Steigewald, N. L. Griest, J. C. Farrell, W. D. Lambert and G. C. Wright. On Eligibility and Acceptance, E. W. Carpenter, Howard La Belle, and S. Lambert. After the routine business had been disposed of the convention adjourned to meet again four days later.

The second session of the convention was called to order by the chairman promptly, with all delegates present. The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was read and after discussion and slight change was adopted. To City and County Convention of San Francisco, Cal.

Comrades, Your Committee on Platform and Resolutions begs leave to report as follows: In view of the fact that so long as Capitalism exists it will be impossible to effect any permanent improvement of the condition of the working class by the capture of a municipality. And recognizing the fact that any man elected to office by the Socialist Labor Party will do everything possible to force the adoption of palliatives for the temporary improvement of the condition of the working class we recommend that no municipal platform be adopted. But if it be the desire of the members of this convention to adopt a municipal platform, we recommend that the following resolutions be adopted by the convention:

Resolution No. 1:
Whereas, the members of Section San Francisco, S.L.P., in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and strongly commend the National Executive Committee and the Editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, for rigid compliance with the mandate of the Party as expressed at the last National Convention and by referendum vote.

Resolution No. 2:
Whereas, the history of pure and simple trade Unionism is but a record of fraud, treachery and corruption on the part of the labor in control; and
Whereas, no organization of labor can accomplish any thing for the working class, that does not proceed from the correct principle that the struggle is essentially a class struggle that can only be ended by the establishment of the Socialist Republic; and
Whereas, the conflict is in its nature a political one, requiring both the political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and we call upon the Socialists of San Francisco to employ every effort to induce the working class to consolidate into this revolutionary economic organization.

Resolution No. 3:
Whereas, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE is the only revolutionary Socialist paper published in the United States, and therefore the only working class paper; be it

Resolved, That we put forth every effort to increase the circulation of said paper, and be it further resolved that we endorse the "Arbeiter Zeitung," "Abend Blatt," "Arbeiter" and "Il Proletario."

Resolution No. 4:
Whereas, the Social Democratic Party of San Francisco has proven clearly and conclusively by its attitude particularly during the recent labor struggles in this city that it is but a reactionary reform party; and
Whereas, it is now completely stripped of its proletarian pretensions, but is nevertheless trying to capture the working class by false devices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort be made to expose the reactionary character of this so-called Socialist party.

Resolution No. 5:
Whereas, we believe it to be absolutely necessary to carry on the work of agitation in a systematic manner on the Pacific coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we strongly recommend to the State Executive Committee that it take steps to secure the co-operation of other States to establish a lecture circuit such as have been already established in the East and Middle West.

Resolution No. 6:
Whereas, Section San Francisco, S.L.P., in convention assembled, endorses the action of the official organs the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in the call

against the labor fakir and organized scabbard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the manifesto shall have on it the S. T. & L. A. Label.
The committee on acceptance and eligibility of members for public office then reported the districts in which each comrade lived, and having seen 17 giving names who were eligible and also the names of 17 others whom they could not see. The report was accepted.

The nomination of officers then being the next order the secretary read the vacancies to be filled at our next city and county election, and a list of officers to be filled.

A motion to nominate a full and complete ticket was carried.

The following nominations were then made: For Mayor, Edwin W. Carpenter; Auditor, G. C. Wright; for Treasurer, W. P. Lambert; Tax Collector, J. C. Farrell; Recorder, Chas. Berg; Attorney, N. J. Griest; District Attorney, Geo. Speed; Administrator, M. Schlosser; Sheriff, A. C. McGinty; Coroner, G. J. Walker; for Supervisor, Frederick V. Schiller; Wm. Weiss; Thos. Shaughnessy; Dennis Castello; Thos. Roberts; Frederick Peterson; Conrad Guenther; Carl L. Remke; Howard La Belle; Henry A. Lefler; Martin Hanson; Samuel Friedman; Henry Knell; Mathew Schlosser; John Uhlman; Geo. H. Speed; John Himbachy.

Motion carried empowering the campaign committee to fill all vacancies or make necessary changes.
The following campaign committee was then duly elected: E. Carpenter; W. P. Lambert; G. C. Wright; T. Roberts; N. J. Griest; J. C. Farrell and Geo. Speed.

The following committee on purity of election was duly elected: A. C. McGinty; C. Berg; John Robertson; Fred Peterson; M. Schlosser.

Under New Business the question of raising funds for the conducting of the campaign was discussed, after which it was decided to instruct the campaign committee to circulate subscription lists. It was on motion agreed to have a complete report of this convention written up and sent to the PEOPLE for publication.

It was also by vote agreed to fully empower the campaign committee to conduct the campaign.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned Sunday.

EGG CANDLERS' OUTDOOR MEETING

Speechmaking in Place Where Injunction Was Served and a Meeting Prevented.

The Egg Candler's Union held an enthusiastic meeting a week ago last night at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. Over 500 persons were present. Speeches were made by President Silva, of the union, and William L. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade Alliance. Both speakers dwelt upon the legal proceedings which ending in the vacating of the injunction brought against the Egg Candler's Union by Frank Goldstein, of No. 267 Rivington street, against whom the members of this union are on strike. They also referred to the cowardice of Goldstein, in having a reopening of the injunction proceedings postponed one week on a miserable excuse.

The speakers outlined the class struggle and urged upon their listeners the necessity of voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, in order that the strike injunctions, shootings by militia and the exploitation and oppression of labor might be permanently ended.

This is the place where a meeting was to have been held originally the previous week. Inspector Cortright forbade it, however.

Through the efforts of the counsel of the Egg Candler's Union who insisted on the rights of his clients to free speech, this police restraint was removed. The police were very cordial and apologetic as a consequence. The union after the meeting was over paraded past Goldstein's place on the way to its headquarters.

Groans were heard as Goldstein's establishment was passed. The people of the neighborhood are in sympathy with the strikers.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Farmers Will Continue to Have Their Crops Ruined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A decision just handed down by Judge McConnell, sitting at Cleveland, Tenn., dissolves the injunctions granted some two weeks ago in a case involving \$5,000,000 invested in the copper industry near Ducktown, Tenn. About forty farmers claimed that their land had been ruined by the copper fumes and that vegetation had been destroyed. Suits for damages were filed, injunctions were granted and the plants of the companies were shut down. The feature of the hearing proceeding the dissolution of the injunction was a petition signed by 3,000 citizens of the county, asking that the industry be not interfered with.

The companies concerned are the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Copper Company. The first has spent \$3,000,000 and employs 2,000 hands. The latter has spent \$1,500,000, contemplates the expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, and employs about 1,000 hands. Individual suits will be heard at the September term of the court.

POLICE EASILY HANDLED.

INTERFERE WITH MEETING AND ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE WATER.

Demand Permit to Speak—Are Told It Is Unnecessary—Proceed to Badger Speaker and Are Forced to Act—Make Arrests, Then Apologize—One of a Few Recent Incidents.

The Tammany police of the city of greater New York seem determined to prevent the holding of S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. meetings if possible. Two weeks ago they broke up an S. T. & L. A. meeting at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. They promptly refused permission to hold another meeting at the same spot. The matter came up in court, and the Alliance won, as will be seen in another part of this issue.

On August 23 the police moved the scene of their actions to Brooklyn. On that evening, the 10th Assembly District held an outdoor meeting at the junction of DeKalb avenue and Fulton street. This meeting was opened by the Chairman, Geo. Grange, Comrades Walsh and Henry Kuhn had addressed it, without interruption, and Comrade Vander Porten had begun an address when policeman Liddy of the Adams street station appeared. He asked Vander Porten if he had permit to speak. Vander Porten thereupon informed him that a permit was not necessary, as the police department had been notified, as it is customary that the meeting would be held. This explanation satisfied Liddy, whereupon he left the meeting.

He had not gone long, however, when he returned with Roundsman Yost, who had undoubtedly received information regarding the meeting from policeman Liddy. Roundsman Yost, however, proceeded to put Vander Porten through the same course of questions, as that put by policeman Liddy. Vander Porten, in reply said that he had given all information he intended and would not suffer any interference from the police, unless placed under arrest.

After several more questions by Roundsman Yost, which were ignored by Vander Porten, Roundsman Yost then ordered Vander Porten to leave the stand and disband the meeting. This Vander Porten refused to do, whereupon Roundsman Yost placed him under arrest. Roundsman Yost then proceeded to take Vander Porten down Gold street, in the direction of the stationhouse. Comrades Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, accompanied them. Roundsman Yost, seemed sorry that he had made the arrest, for he immediately said he had no desire to arrest Vander Porten. He wanted the meeting stopped. Vander Porten could go home and everything would be all right. Vander Porten spoke up and said unless the Roundsman took him to the stationhouse he would return to the meeting. Comrade Kuhn explained again, as Vander Porten had done to the policeman the customary method by which the outdoor meetings of the Socialist Labor Party were conducted. Roundsman Yost, began to stammer and become confused. He backed down, saying that he had simply done his duty. He was prevented from saying more when he was asked if Vander Porten was under arrest or not. Roundsman Yost said he would first have to find out at the stationhouse if the meeting was authorized or not.

Kuhn volunteered to go with him in order to represent the Socialist Labor Party's side of the case. To this roundsman Yost objected, saying there was no use. Kuhn insisted, and the Roundsman liberated Vander Porten. Vander Porten immediately returned to the meeting, which had been kept going by Comrades Grange and others. He resumed his address amid the cheers of the immense crowd which now numbered two thousand persons. The interruption of the meeting was roundly denounced by the crowd, as was roundly denounced by the party, as an attempt to break it up. The party has held meetings at this junction for years, and its platform and speakers are well known to the police. Their pretended ignorance is consequently inexcusable and deliberate.

Japanese Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kokoro Takihira, the Japanese Minister, called on Assistant Secretary Taylor at the Treasury Department to day to ask if the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii for the purpose of working on sugar plantations would meet with objection from this Government.

Some time ago, owing to persistent agitation against them on the Pacific coast, Japanese were forbidden by an edict of their Government to emigrate to the United States since then only a few Japanese have come here.

The sugar planters of Hawaii have lately used efforts to secure a modification of the Japanese edict, so that the men from that country may be allowed to go to Hawaii. Assistant Secretary Taylor told the Japanese Minister to-day that desirable Japanese persons would be allowed to go to Hawaii freely, provided they do not go under contract, either verbal or written, as laborers.

MORE EICHMANN.

He Staunchly Stands Up and Declares He Will Not Quit.

WEST HOBOKEN, Aug. 20.—The members of the Social Democracy are in a tight place. Justice Eichmann will not resign from his office, nor will he resign from the party. The members of the local defend him, and say that the whole thing is a conspiracy, and that they will fight the case to the bitter end.

The other locals in Hudson County claim that Eichmann must get out and that if he does not get out they will form a new party and put him out. They have formed new parties before this, and can, if necessary, arise, form them again. The attitude that Eichmann has taken angered them considerably and they are especially bitter against the Socialist Labor Party for having told the truth about the matter from the first. Eichmann said to-day:

"My case came up before a meeting at the headquarters of the Hudson County local on the Hackensack Plankroad, West Hoboken. It was decided in my favor. At the meeting held in Jersey City, which was called by members not satisfied with the result of the local's disposition of my case, I did not submit to their jurisdiction.

"On the first occasion it was decided that it was too late to take any action in the matter and that if anyone was to blame, it was the campaign committee and the county committee of the Social Democratic party for not having acted promptly and at the proper time. "I had been tried once, and cannot be tried again. It is against the principle of the Constitution of the United States and an insult to the flag. A man cannot be put in jeopardy twice.

"I also cannot recognize that I violated any of the principles of the constitution of the Socialist Democratic Party, for the simple reason that that organization is out of existence and its place is taken by the new Socialist party, according to the action taken at the last National Convention, held three weeks ago in Indianapolis. Consequently the constitution of the Socialist Democratic party, under which I was tried, has no longer any binding power on its members.

"Yet I would not take these steps as a Socialist and fight on technicalities if they would not fight me on similar grounds. I was the first person to raise the question of my resignation. "I always consider intention and nothing else, and my intention, as every person knows, who knows me, were pure. If any mistakes had been made they could have been rectified in a nice way, without preferring formal charges and placing me before the public like a thoroughbred politician.

Eichmann's appeal to the constitution and the flag was particularly effective. As he raised his hand and deplored the outrage, one could almost see Old Glory sadly drop its head at the insult to which it had been subjected. The argument made was particularly good as it fits in exactly with the usual Kangaroo Social Democratic attitude. They always find that there is some technicality that excuses them for their misconduct.

While they have been hurling abuse at the Socialist Labor Party they show no intention of retracting their lies now that the truth of the assertion made has been proven.

CHILDREN STRIKE

And "Union" Men Seab By Taking Their Places.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Yesterday 45 beater boys employed by the James McKay & Co., chain works went out on strike for the following demands:

1st: No links made of non-union iron to be heated for the "union" chainmakers.

2d: Work to stop at 4 instead of 5 o'clock, and to commence as usual at 7.

3rd: An increase in wages. Boys under 13 years of age who heat small links receive 60 cents a day; they demand 65. Boys 13 years of age who heat heavier work receive 70 cents a day; they demand 75. Boys over 16 years receive 75 cents a day, and demand 80. The latter work on steam hammers, the others work on foot power hammers.

These boys are paid by the chainmakers, and on pay day are often obliged to follow the men from saloon to saloon to get their money.

The "union" chainmakers are using scab iron, and are standing firm to defeat the boys.

This morning the chainmakers tried to patch the matter up with the boys, but their efforts failed. The boys claim that the factory will be moved to McKees Rocks, Pa., on or before November 1. As this latter is an up-to-date factory many of the boys will be displaced by improved machinery.

The local press has refused to give the boys' side of the story, and to the present time nothing concerning the strike has been printed.

The boys are determined to stick together, and are confident of victory. Only one desertion has taken place, and the boy who left could be well spared.

The chainmakers have doubled up to defeat the strikers, and "union" men are scabbing by taking the boys' places. This "union" of chainmakers is the same one that held a convention in Allegheny last week.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. —Remember when it expires—

WORKING IN HARMONY.

LABOR FAKIR AND LABOR FLEECER JOIN HANDS.

British Columbia Salmon Fishers and Their Treatment—Reducing the Price for Fish—Leading the Men to the Polls—Various and Varigated Crooks.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 12.—The salmon fishing industry on the Fraser River in British Columbia has been the source of much disaffection between Brothers Capital and Labor. Last year Brother Labor became dissatisfied with that portion of this world's goods which Brother Capital had allotted him, and when he became too obstreperous, Brother Capital had to send his pimps—the militia—out upon the river to preserve the peace. Brother Labor showed his appreciation of the other's kindness by singing "Soldiers of the Queen" for the entertainment of the uniformed banditti.

The canners have adopted a sliding scale which works on this principle—that it only slides down. This has been a stumbling-block to the fishermen. They held several meetings to obtain public sympathy, and managed to enlist the sympathy (?) of the notorious Kangaroo, Will McClain, the self-styled "workers friend" who engineered the strike, (McClain loves to chortle about High-Triest De Leon), which was declared ostensibly by the Fishermen's Union. This being a pure and simple union, victory was inevitable—for some one. The union's victory was that the men received 19 cents a piece for their fish in stead of 25 cents as they anticipated.

During the strike a committee, consisting principally of the "workers' worker" and Frank Rogers, secretary of the union, was appointed to solicit public sympathy in the materialized form of legal tender. The collections were received in cigar boxes, as these have an advantage over cash registers. It was also deemed inadvisable to issue receipts for money received, hence the statements on being audited were found correct. There has been some feeling of suspicion aroused however, with regard to the vanishing of some cigar boxes, and the union regards the "Workers' friend" with that amount of confidence which Kangaroos are wont to receive, but he is indifferent, as he has been able to live comfortably with a minimum of work ever since.

When election day came round, nearly all of the union voted for the Liberal-Labor (fakir) candidate, George Maxwell, who, the Liberal press informs us, is interested in canneries. Their vote was corralled by their organizer, J. H. Watson, a capitalist bell-wether, who advised them to vote for Maxwell.

Maxwell was formerly a Presbyterian scab fakir, and finds his culture in that line just the proper thing for capitalist labor fakir politics. The fakir Watson was rewarded with a political job as Collector of Customs in this city. It is a noteworthy fact that all of the various capitalist papers of the city advised the fishermen how to vote for their own interests, although these same papers were unanimous in taking the side of the canners during the strike.

We must not, however, include the so-called labor paper, the "Independent," which sympathized with the fishermen, and told them that the solution of the difficulty was to subscribe for the "Independent" at 50 cents per year, in advance. The following extract from this paper is interesting. It says in effect: The 23rd regiment of New York requires to take some target practice, so that they will not be shooting innocent citizens while on duty. (Copied from Cleveland "Citizen"). This is the only comment this paper makes on the Brooklyn strike.

This year the union decided not to ask too much from the canners, trusting that perhaps the canners would so appreciate their modesty as to offer them more than they would accept. They only asked for 15 cents a piece for their fish, but the canners said that 12 1/2 cents till July 27th (the fish only commenced to run about the 30th), and 10 cents thereafter, was consistent with their idea of British fair play.

The union which has grown stronger numerically, held several public meetings this summer. Their first meeting was to protest against the action of the Provincial government—composed mostly of canners—in trying to obtain control of the British Columbia fisheries, for the benefit of the fish. The majority of the speakers were a pack of skates. Some pure and simple workers in the interests of capitalism generally by creating a race prejudice against the Japanese. Two fakirs named Baxter and McPherson recommended compulsory arbitration. The ex-Rex Maxwell said that the Federal government (Liberal) were opposed to the militia being sent out on the river last year??? Labor fakir Watson said that there ought to be more harmony between capital and labor. He was greeted with groans and cries of "rats" from almost the entire audience. The union finally decided to secure what "victory" remained for it by accepting a compromise offer of 10 5/8 cents for the season. This amicable settlement (?) was accomplished by a committee of business men, whose sympathy is due to the fact that the white fishermen spend 90 per cent of

their money here, whereas, if the Japanese did the fishing, the merchants would not receive their patronage.

A few days previous to this settlement being reached six of the union men were arrested in a fishery smack on the gulf, on the charge of conspiracy and carrying arms dangerous to public (capitalist) peace. These men undertook, it is said, to stop two Japanese from fishing, and it just accidentally happened that concealed beneath blankets in the bottom of the boat were two capitalist sand-baggers. The six who were arrested to the teeth meekly submitted to arrest, instead of dumping the human hyenas overboard. The incident, of course, savors of the genus piscis. A greatly exaggerated account of their preliminary trial is published in the "Seattle Socialist" of August 4. It is written by one who signs himself A. S., purposely dropping the last "S" in his name, in order to conceal the identity of his long-eared being.

Frank Rogers and another fisherman were arrested on a charge of manrooning some Japanese whom they captured and imprisoned on an island in the gulf. Rogers is a Kangaroo, and his tactics are quite consistent with those of his fraternity. The settlement between the canners and the fishermen will be of but one season's duration. There are more notches down the scale, and down the scale the price of salmon will go next season, and the union will keep on holding "public sympathy" meetings till it is displaced by the fishing trap, or becomes class-conscious.

FOOD OF THE POOR.

They May Be Forced to Find Some Substitute for Vegetables.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Ethelbert Stewart, secretary of the Economical Food Bureau, who is gathering food statistics for the government, is reported as saying in an interview that the poor are facing a crisis which may alter their mode of life and force them to adopt substitutes for potatoes and such vegetables as cabbage and beans. These two vegetables, the main standby of the poor, are over ninety per cent water. The only possible substitute would be, say, 100 per cent water. If the poor could learn to live on that and air-supplied in generous quantities by their trades union leaders—all would be well. He has been making an investigation of the conditions caused by the exceptional rise in the prices of vegetables.

"Rice is bound to become more and more popular," he said, "for its price does not vary much and its qualities are about the same as those of potatoes. The stringency is causing the working classes to eat more soup and stew than ever before, in fact, the uninitiated would marvel at the extent these articles of diet have come into use since the first of July.

"Barley and rice, corn and hominy are daily going into households that did not know them. A man cannot afford to use cabbage when it is ten cents a head—and a small head at that. Potatoes of the fancy grade reached \$1.75 a bushel yesterday. What poor man can use them? "I have my report along this line about ready to send to Washington, and while I cannot make it public, it shows that this condition holds good throughout the west, not only of vegetables, but of fruit."

Vegetables and fruits have formed a large part of the food of workmen, and America has often boasted of the fact that they were good and plentiful. The recent economic changes have deprived the workers of what they want and what they need. The thousands of workers who formerly had a small plot of ground in which they cultivated enough for their own use, and even a little for the market, have passed away. The farmer does not care to handle such things as it is more profitable and alluring to speculate in grain.

The food of the poor is a perplexing problem. Only one thing is certain and that is that they will eat nothing fit to eat if the capitalist can prevent it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Attention Picnic Committee and Sections of Greater Boston!

A meeting of this committee was held on Sunday, August 25 at 154 School street, Everett. In the absence of the chairman the secretary called the meeting to order, and comrade P. H. Grady of Salem was chosen chairman pro tem.

The treasurer reported receipts amounting to about \$150. All expenses had been paid and there was still about 900 tickets to be heard from. As comrade E. S. Mayo, secretary of the S. E. C., was present, the treasurer turned over to him all cash on hand, \$55. The secretary was instructed to make another appeal for the settlement of tickets and also to request the members of this committee to RETURN THE BADGES, they being the property of another organization. There will be another meeting of this committee on Sunday, September 15, at Everett, and it is hoped this will be final and all returns made by that time. In the secretary's report of the picnic he credited comrade Sullivan with assisting the committee on sports; it should have read comrade Deans. Some of the committee would like to hear from that box of cigars. Be sure and attend the next meeting and make full returns—September 15th, 3 p. m. sharp.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.

BORN AMID DESTITUTION.

TRIPLETS FACE POVERTY AND STARVATION IN BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY.

Father Out of Employment—Had Sought Work Vainly for Six Weeks—Lately Arrived From Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Rendered Penurious by Expenses of Trip—Births Come With End of His Financial Resources.

The birth of children amid destitute circumstances, is of frequent occurrence in the ranks of the working class. The vicissitudes which capitalism compels the members of that class to undergo often deprives them of work and the other essentials of a fitting reception to their new born. The expense entailed in the search for employment deprives them of the means of meeting the exigencies of maternity and childbirth as they should be met. This is too frequently illustrated in the daily life of the proletariat, but never so vividly as in the case of the Simonsons and their triplets.

The thirteenth wedding anniversary of Max Simon happened a few days ago, and Mrs. Simon celebrated it by presenting to her husband a set of triplets, two girls and a boy. They weighed eighteen pounds altogether, and all three naturally were fully equipped with appetites.

Simon, who was already burdened with the care of four children was also unemployed, having vainly sought work for six weeks.

Simon with his unfortunate family, lives at No. 345 Osborne street, Brownsville. He came to New York from Wilkesbarre, Pa., from which place he was driven by scarcity of work at his trade—that of a bricklayer. The expenses of his trip up his meagre funds and since he reached here he has been practically destitute.

He has managed to pay the rent of \$6 a month for the three poor rooms he occupies, but food has been scarce. He has tramped all over the city looking for work at his trade, but, although building operations are active, there is a surplus of bricklayers.

The thirteenth anniversary and the absolute end of Simon's financial resources arrived last Sunday. Mrs. Simon, a handsome, cheery woman, informed her husband in the afternoon of her condition. He sent for Dr. Kauffman, and a Mrs. Lord, a neighbor, came to the house to assist the doctor.

Clothing had been prepared and Simon sat in the rear room of his three awaiting news.

At 8 o'clock Mrs. Lord joyously announced the arrival of a little girl. At 8.30 another girl arrived.

At 9 o'clock a boy also came. News of the arrival of the triplets spread around the neighborhood and there was a pilgrimage to the Simon home. So great was the tension on Simon due to his deplorable financial condition that he could not sleep that night nor look for work for two days. He had no food and no money and the situation was desperate.

Bernard Spleger, a barber, with a shop beneath the Simon apartments, was told by his wife of the plight of the Simonsons. He bought some meat and vegetables for the mother. Other neighbors contributed food and milk, but the neighbors are almost as poor as is Simon.

UNSAVORY INTERNATIONAL.

Attitude Towards Alliance Causes Lay-Off.

All hands, numbering seventy-five, employed in the factory of Theobald & Oppenheim, 78 Barclay street, were laid off yesterday noon. The men are employed in Sumatra work, and for some time they have been expressing strong objections to seven Alliance men employed.

The shop is an open one, but for some time the fakirs of the International Union have been trying to wheel the shop into line, so they could get more of a rake-off for the idlers. The seven Alliance men refused to go into a scab union, and this led to the usual crooked work on the part of the International men. They tried all kinds of games, but it was without avail.

Last Saturday a secret shop meeting was called, and only the International men were told of it. A committee was sent to the firm and stated that they wanted the Alliance men discharged. The result was that the firm cleared out the whole floor, and it is not known when work will be resumed.

There were several non-union men working in the factory, but the International men were perfectly willing to allow them to stay in provided the Alliance men were discharged.

There will be no chance for picket jobs in this case as the scab work of the International has resulted in the discharge of the whole body.

COMBAT THE FREAKS.

G. L. P. MEN AFTER THE PIOUS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Reverend Wilson and Vail Criticized—Wobbly Appeals to Middle-Class Idealism and Religion, Instead of Class-Conscious Constructiveness—Vail's Petty Dodge of the Carey Incident.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 12.—On Sunday, August 11, Rev. Stitt Wilson, a Social Democrat, arrived here for a stay of eight days and opened fire at the church of Divine Science with a meeting in the morning and in the evening he held a meeting at the church of the Holy Trinity. In looking over the audience one could plainly see that it was not composed of wage-workers, but that the small business man or the middle class were mainly represented with a sprinkling of wage-workers. The twenty-year and "me-too" Socialists were much in evidence, and also that element who recently resigned from the party for the party's good, together with those who were not given the opportunity to resign but were expelled from the party for the party's good, besides the number of reformers of the different schools who paraded themselves evidently to give prestige and dignity to these meetings, don't know.

The chairman of the meeting was a pompous looking fellow and a "me-too" Socialist, with that air which says "Young man, I was a Socialist before you were born," or perhaps you would prefer to interpret his manner which would settle an argument by saying: "Huh! I ought to know. I'm the oldest." This chairman can be classified as a Farmer's Alliance Socialist. In introducing the speaker the chairman told how he had mingled with all sorts and conditions of people and of his experience of having ridden on the railroad along with the man who had the pass, and the one who only paid three cents because of some influence, and the other who only paid five cents because he bought a thousand mile tickets and then of the other one who had to pay full fare which was ten cents and then he was about to shed copious tears when he said after striking a dramatic attitude: "This fellow paid for the running of the road. This fellow would have taken offense if he had been told that it was the wage-workers employed by the railroad who produced the wealth that kept this road going and not the consumers. Another significant remark made by this chairman was that all could listen to this entertainment without taking offense, which being interpreted means that the Reverend Wilson need not be taken seriously, just be tolerant, it won't amount to anything anyhow.

Before the Rev. Wilson spoke there was singing by Miss Julia Cadwell who is well known throughout this state for the richness of her voice and on this occasion Miss Cadwell did herself justice and the songs were well applauded. Miss Cadwell also sang after the address.

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It would require too much space to analyze all of the reverend's remarks but I will mention a few sentences which may give one a general idea of the lecture.

"What is the use of all civilization? It is to produce perfect human beings."

"How can you live a life of justice in a system based upon justice?"

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There is much to be criticized in what the reverend Wilson says, but as the comrades have had the benefit of the literature issued by the party the flaws in his reasoning will be apparent, and none will appear in bolder relief than his idea of reaching the co-operative commonwealth by pursuing the program preached out for himself and his social crusaders.

On Tuesday evening he spoke on "The Enrichment of the Competitive System," but as we held a street meeting, we did not attend, on Wednesday the Rev. Putty Cheeks Vail occupied the pulpit. This preacher Mr. Vail has shown by his lecture that it is votes, he and his party are after and not the commonwealth, and in this mad desire to roll up votes he will not hesitate to compromise with the capitalist class a few times, but any one who did mention the "Socialist Party" he evidently knew his audience, and thought best not to antagonize any one for fear that if he stood upon any indefinite principle such action would lead to another call for a unity convention. Apropos, one of the comrades here suggests that the best way for these seekers after unity, to secure same would be to cut off discussion on politics and tactics, and also bar discussion on religious themes.

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The Reverend showed that he was anxious to steer clear of the fire of the S. L. P., for he immediately cast his eyes in a different direction from where the comrades were seated, and he was again asked about the management of railroads, and the Reverend dragged to the front a lot of utopian ideas and conjectures, which were evidently dwelt upon to consume time so as to by saying he was not here to discuss however comrade Mullein gained the floor and asked that if there was no difference in the party which he (the speaker) was advocating and the S. L. P., how could he justify his action in advocating the organization of such a party? Which the Reverend answered by saying he was not here to discuss tactics, and that anyhow the S. L. P. was killing it self as its vote had decreased from 85,000 to 34,000 and then he told an unintelligible story about monkeys, and we are still looking for the connection.

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After listening to five lectures from the Rev. Wilson I am convinced that he is lacking in his energy and that his work lacks that which is so essential—constructiveness; and as the Socialist Labor Party is the only constructive political organization in the field it will force to the front and gain the support of the workers, after having attended the funeral of the religious and semi-religious movements.

However, it appears that the religious enthusiasts learn nothing from history, for since the inception of capitalism such enthusiasts have constantly sprung up, and to the superficial, it would appear that they were preaching a revolutionary doctrine. These enthusiasts are unaware that they are a repetition of some one who has preceded them; and as these movements try to unite in harmonious elements, and preach peace, peace, where there can be no peace, they have utterly collapsed and the few leaders, starting out with hope and glowing, soon become misanthropes. So it will be with the Rev. Wilson's work. Starting out and perhaps attracting some attention for awhile, and finding many blind and miserable creatures who will catch at anything, as a drowning man catches at a straw, it may appear to the timid and superficial that this movement will make an impression on the body politic, but lacking a principle upon which to act, and the various elements having antagonistic interests and, therefore, lacking constructiveness, soon disintegration sets in and in spite of the pleadings for the idealistic social material interest.

COMBAT THE FREAKS.

G. L. P. MEN AFTER THE PIOUS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

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A CLOWN'S SHOW.

The Organized Scabbery of Troy Insult Workingmen and Women.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Troy was well billed for a circus to be held in our leading opera house under the auspices of the A. F. of L., with three star performers, a clown, an interloper and an acrobat. Robinson appeared, but the two others, Gompers and Henry Korkowsky (Harry White), sent telegrams. So as not to disappoint the public they put two local actors in the show, fakirs Leo and Manning. They had but a short time to practice their part, and they did very well.

President Leo of the Central Federation of Labor was introduced as chairman of the meeting. He said in part that there was no strike on but he wanted every collar worker to organize to protect themselves and incidentally pay dues and initiation fees; he also said that when the manufacturer had goods to sell they asked a price for it and if they did not get it they would put them on a shelf. So when the worker had his labor to sell if he did not get what he asked for it, he ought to have the same right to place it on a shelf. But he did not tell them that the goods of the manufacturer did not eat, but the laborer had to eat or die upon the shelf that he placed himself on. Of this he said nothing. Only "organize, organize," which means pay dues so that I can live like a lord. Next he introduced Mr. Herman Robinson, National Clown of great renown, who can tell some funny stories than any one under Gompers. He kept the girls laughing all the time but the poor collar cutters couldn't laugh so easy, as they have not drawn any pay for five weeks. One of the cutters said:

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Next came J. J. Manning, President of the International Collar Shirt and Shirtsweat Cutters Union, who said he knew of a case of a ten-year-old boy who was put under a packing case when the Factory Inspector came around and was left there until 9 p. m., when the night watchman heard his cry of distress, and released him. A man who will see a thing like that and is afraid to report it until he is driven into a corner like a rat must be a coward of the lowest type. He accuses the manufacturers of all kinds of dirty work, such as running sweat shops, importing cheap labor and coercing their employers, but as long as they did nothing to the collar cutters he was blind to all wrongdoing of his bosses. Accordingly, the people at large would never have known of the wrong-doings of the manufacturers if the strike did not take place. With reference to Mr. Manning's statement of his, that probably passed unnoticed by the girls and collar cutters present, was that he had no intention of ever again going to work for the said manufacturer. When we consider this statement we can see clearly what he meant, for he went to the Olympic Laundry Co., where this shop is organized from top to bottom with children getting TWO DOLLARS A WEEK, and said to a few of the older girls whom he stood in with that he wanted to assess each worker fifteen cents for the purpose of fitting up their rooms. On Saturday night, when the help got their envelopes to their surprise they found the check-off system in practice. There was 15 cents deducted from their pay. Some of them asked what it was for, and they were told that that was the 15 cents that was donated to Mr. Manning!

He evidently has his course already marked out for the future—the working of the working class for his individual interest.

The stories told by Robinson were fit for an outing of men, but when we consider the serious nature of the meeting, the presenting of the facts of the collar strike and action towards sympathy with them, as also the fact that women were present, the whole thing was an insult to the intelligence of those present.

On counting the ballots, it was found that eighty per cent of the electors had voted.

Our entire ticket was victorious; our twenty-four candidates were all elected; the votes cast for them ranged from 780 to 913.

The fourteen new Socialist councilors are:

Leonardi, Donatelli, Vincenzini, Fusco, Speranza, Maddalena, Patriziani, Scipione, De Rubels, Riggett, Murolo, Ippoliti, Monreale, and Garofolo.

In the minority, six Monarchists were elected; the votes cast for them ranged from 635 to 714.

Among those defeated and excluded from the Common Council were Comm. Tedeschi and Cav. Visconti, one of whom is president and the other vice-president of the Monarchist organization, the leaders of the local reaction.

The exultation of the people over such a splendid victory is indescribable; the workers are overjoyed; bands of musicians march through the streets. The aristocracy, that for thirty years has tyrannized over the city, is completely, out to rout.

In the Palace of the Exposition, the evening after election, a great festival was held in honor of Hon. Enrico Ferri, to which all the ranks of the people's parties thronged.

It was announced that the inauguration of the councilors would be held the following Saturday evening.

The mayor has not yet been nominated, in order to give the assessors liberty to readjust the various offices.

—From "Avanti."

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Victorious Socialists Sweep All Before Them in the City of Aquila.

The general administrative elections for the appointment of the thirty common councilors of the city of Aquila, northeast of Rome, in the province of Abruzzi, were held August 4.

There were several tickets in the field: that of the people's parties, with fourteen Socialists; ten Republicans and Democrats; the ticket of the Monarchists, including the clericals, the free-masons, and the reactionists.

The campaign has been carried on for about fifteen days, with great ardor on both sides.

Saturday evening, an audience of 7,000 persons gathered to hear the debate between Vincenzo Camerini, representative of the party of law and order, and Comrade Francesco Donatelli the champion of the Socialists. Hon. Enrico Ferri, who has given his support to the campaign, closed the debate with brilliant eloquence. It was a great success for our principles and for the struggle carried on in the past by previous seven Socialist councilors of the municipality.

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Berlin Socialists Apprehensive.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—At a general meeting of Berlin Socialists it was resolved to bring a motion before the Socialists' Congress at Liebeck, to nominate to the Reichstag only workingmen.

The motion was prepared because of the danger that the German Socialists would cease to be a labor party were other than workingmen its representatives in the legislative body.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

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Among those defeated and excluded from the Common Council were Comm. Tedeschi and Cav. Visconti, one of whom is president and the other vice-president of the Monarchist organization, the leaders of the local reaction.

The exultation of the people over such a splendid victory is indescribable; the workers are overjoyed; bands of musicians march through the streets. The aristocracy, that for thirty years has tyrannized over the city, is completely, out to rout.

In the Palace of the Exposition, the evening after election, a great festival was held in honor of Hon. Enrico Ferri, to which all the ranks of the people's parties thronged.

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The mayor has not yet been nominated, in order to give the assessors liberty to readjust the various offices.

—From "Avanti."

Berlin Socialists Apprehensive.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—At a general meeting of Berlin Socialists it was resolved to bring a motion before the Socialists' Congress at Liebeck, to nominate to the Reichstag only workingmen.

The motion was prepared because of the danger that the German Socialists would cease to be a labor party were other than workingmen its representatives in the legislative body.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

A CLOWN'S SHOW.

The Organized Scabbery of Troy Insult Workingmen and Women.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Troy was well billed for a circus to be held in our leading opera house under the auspices of the A. F. of L., with three star performers, a clown, an interloper and an acrobat. Robinson appeared, but the two others, Gompers and Henry Korkowsky (Harry White), sent telegrams. So as not to disappoint the public they put two local actors in the show, fakirs Leo and Manning. They had but a short time to practice their part, and they did very well.

President Leo of the Central Federation of Labor was introduced as chairman of the meeting. He said in part that there was no strike on but he wanted every collar worker to organize to protect themselves and incidentally pay dues and initiation fees; he also said that when the manufacturer had goods to sell they asked a price for it and if they did not get it they would put them on a shelf. So when the worker had his labor to sell if he did not get what he asked for it, he ought to have the same right to place it on a shelf. But he did not tell them that the goods of the manufacturer did not eat, but the laborer had to eat or die upon the shelf that he placed himself on. Of this he said nothing. Only "organize, organize," which means pay dues so that I can live like a lord. Next he introduced Mr. Herman Robinson, National Clown of great renown, who can tell some funny stories than any one under Gompers. He kept the girls laughing all the time but the poor collar cutters couldn't laugh so easy, as they have not drawn any pay for five weeks. One of the cutters said:

"Funny stories don't buy anything to eat for the baby. He ought to give us some remedy for our trouble and get us back to work."

Next came J. J. Manning, President of the International Collar Shirt and Shirtsweat Cutters Union, who said he knew of a case of a ten-year-old boy who was put under a packing case when the Factory Inspector came around and was left there until 9 p. m., when the night watchman heard his cry of distress, and released him. A man who will see a thing like that and is afraid to report it until he is driven into a corner like a rat must be a coward of the lowest type. He accuses the manufacturers of all kinds of dirty work, such as running sweat shops, importing cheap labor and coercing their employers, but as long as they did nothing to the collar cutters he was blind to all wrongdoing of his bosses. Accordingly, the people at large would never have known of the wrong-doings of the manufacturers if the strike did not take place. With reference to Mr. Manning's statement of his, that probably passed unnoticed by the girls and collar cutters present, was that he had no intention of ever again going to work for the said manufacturer. When we consider this statement we can see clearly what he meant, for he went to the Olympic Laundry Co., where this shop is organized from top to bottom with children getting TWO DOLLARS A WEEK, and said to a few of the older girls whom he stood in with that he wanted to assess each worker fifteen cents for the purpose of fitting up their rooms. On Saturday night, when the help got their envelopes to their surprise they found the check-off system in practice. There was 15 cents deducted from their pay. Some of them asked what it was for, and they were told that that was the 15 cents that was donated to Mr. Manning!

He evidently has his course already marked out for the future—the working of the working class for his individual interest.

The stories told by Robinson were fit for an outing of men, but when we consider the serious nature of the meeting, the presenting of the facts of the collar strike and action towards sympathy with them, as also the fact that women were present, the whole thing was an insult to the intelligence of those present.

On counting the ballots, it was found that eighty per cent of the electors had voted.

Our entire ticket was victorious; our twenty-four candidates were all elected; the votes cast for them ranged from 780 to 913.

The fourteen new Socialist councilors are:

Leonardi, Donatelli, Vincenzini, Fusco, Speranza, Maddalena, Patriziani, Scipione, De Rubels, Riggett, Murolo, Ippoliti, Monreale, and Garofolo.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Victorious Socialists Sweep All Before Them in the City of Aquila.

The general administrative elections for the appointment of the thirty common councilors of the city of Aquila, northeast of Rome, in the province of Abruzzi, were held August 4.

There were several tickets in the field: that of the people's parties, with fourteen Socialists; ten Republicans and Democrats; the ticket of the Monarchists, including the clericals, the free-masons, and the reactionists.

The campaign has been carried on for about fifteen days, with great ardor on both sides.

Saturday evening, an audience of 7,000 persons gathered to hear the debate between Vincenzo Camerini, representative of the party of law and order, and Comrade Francesco Donatelli the champion of the Socialists. Hon. Enrico Ferri, who has given his support to the campaign, closed the debate with brilliant eloquence. It was a great success for our principles and for the struggle carried on in the past by previous seven Socialist councilors of the municipality.

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Berlin Social

TWO PORTRAITS.

IMAGES SET UP BY CAPITALISTS FOR WORKERS TO WORSHIP.

Becoming Rich at the Expense of Others
—The Bible Class—The Christian Worker—Black-Wire Walking from Democracy to Republicanism—Threatening the Crowd.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 21.—This town is the home of Joseph Sibley, "Honest Joe," and his brother-in-law, Major-General Charles W. Miller. The town is built up around those two worthies, and owes its existence, in the minds of the unsophisticated, to them. It is in the heart of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and was the stamping ground of "Coal-Oil Johnnie." It is the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, it having here the largest refineries in this country. To tell the story of the town the story of Sibley and Miller must be told. Back in the sixties C. W. Miller and a man named Coon ran a general store wherein was sold all things needful to a community of 1,000. Miller was also the agent of a sewing machine company that sold a twenty-five cent machine for \$35. By putting sand in sugar, chalk in water and calling it milk and selling machines, together with glass, putty, paint cloth, spool-cotton and notions, Miller and Coon were enabled to eke out a living, a poor yet, withal, an "honest" one.

Oil had been discovered and wells were being sunk, but on rather small scale until one Busch, a barber, by experiment contrived a process whereby the oil could be refined and become very valuable for lighting and lubricating purposes. After Busch had gotten his process complete then Miller and "Honest Joe" completed Busch. So completely did the yet him that they patented the process and began the manufacture of oil paying Busch enough to keep him from the poor-house, so long as he bartered for a living. Almost from the start Miller and Sibley met with difficulty in securing crude oil, as the Standard was beginning to get control about that time. The story of sharp dealing and sharper contracts made with ignorant Germans who owned oil territory, is a long one, too long to be told here. Suffice it to say that eventually Miller and Sibley sold out to the Standard and have been its employees ever since. Miller is president of the Galena Signal Oil Company, and Sibley vice president and representative in Congress for the Standard Oil Company.

Miller is not so well known as his notorious brother-in-law Sibley is, but he is well worth studying. Born in Alsace, then part of France, he came to this country; served some time in the Civil War as an undertaker to a sutler; ran his embryo department store, and is now running "Holy John" of Philadelphia, a close race as "leader of the largest bible-class in the world"—owner of a paper, "Franklin Evening News," which prints Miller's "talk" to his bible-class; Major-General in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Standard Oil Company representative on innumerable directorates of railroads, steel mills, machine works, etc., etc.

Miller is the titular god of the region, and a hard-shell machine Republican, which makes scandalize his brother-in-law Wamaker, whose paper, the Philadelphia "North American," in a most unchristianlike and pagan fashion, takes pot-shots at "General" Miller, and, unkind and most unchristian of all, tells the truth—that the whole truth, at least a part of the truth, about him. It is rather eerie to listen to the up-growing youth and budding damsel of this burg proclaim the goodness, virtue, and charity of this saint among sinners. Their trusting faith in "Gen'l" Miller as the abiding place of all good things; how thorough their appreciation of the fact that from him all clothes, houses, food and drink, and the great desideratum—the job flows—is bewitching and childlike, and a standing evidence of the fact that Miller is a great advertiser.

So well has he done his work that even those forced to go to his Bible class, through fear of losing their jobs, worship him as the giver of life. Despite his abortive attempts to assassinate the good old English language, his biographies in the "News" are read with gusto. His sanctimony is done with his left hand and it tells the right—the right it doesn't need to, the left is a good-sized speaking trumpet and talks to the world, necessarily a few inkblots of which the left hand doth most, perforce, secrete through circumambient space in the right.

Miller and Sibley are partners in other things besides souls, they sell cattle and horses. Some years ago a number of dollars were collected and a fair-ground was secured, whereon was held once a year the Venango County Fair. Now "Honest Joe" and "Honest Charles" possess the fair grounds, and the annual fair annualizes not. It has been turned into a stock farm. When "Joe" and the "Gen'l" started the farm, they purchased some old Jersey cows and bulls, whose horns they scraped and whose teeth they doctored. These, together with certain of their property alleged to be of no illegitimate, at least ambiguous, they put on the market at fancy prices as fancy cattle. The cattle and their progeny soon became a drug on the market. It was said and is yet a remarkable fact that some of those old scraped-horned and retired cows had sixteen calves in one year. Miller and Sibley stock were close relatives in fanciness to their cattle. While the market is played out

there are other markets, and gossamer at a distance the more distance the better the market.

It, Miller and Sibley displayed the usual car-marks of the capitalist in business, so did they in politics. "Honest Joe" is the active partner in politics while Miller is the silent. "Joe" does the "burrah" while Miller handles the dough—and the Bible-class. Some of his scholars are not very apt though. It is usual to furnish the ward-worker with whiskey on election day—good for the elite, poor for the scruff and negroes. To make the whiskey more effective the mayor, Gen'l Miller's son, by proclamation, closes the saloons. On one occasion a worker in the Second Ward, a nice young Christian and sinner at the feet of Miller, while unbottling his coat on the public street, did disarrange and cause to fall a bottle of whiskey safely ensconced in his inside pocket, which struck the ground with a loud crash and burst, greatly to the scandal and discomfort of the saints there assembled, and much to the merriment of the godless.

That the "Gen'l" and "Joe" are a good team the well known history of Sibley proves. When, in '96, "Joe" apostated from the Republicans and declared that Cleveland's stomach, together with sundry others of his internal organs, were made of base metal, to wit, brass, loud were the praises sung by the Organized Scabbard and reformers to, or at "Honest Joe." He was the champion of the poor, the enemy of Wall Street, and the demolisher of trusts. He came home, was nominated by the Democrats, and elected to Congress. And all the time he represented, and was an employee of the Standard Oil Company, the awful example of the octopus. It looked doubtful for "Joe" during the campaign, so the fat was sent forth that if Sibley was not elected Congressman on the anti-gold, anti-trust Democratic platform, then the Galena refinery, employing hundreds of men, would be moved to Chicago or some other place in the infernal regions. As Miller was the main guy in the Galena Oil Company, and had a good deal to do with the matter, his ostensible fealty to the Republicans looks fishy.

When "Joe" flipped back to the Republicans, the same threat of removal was used, only to the Galena was added the Eclipse. From such as these come the "reformers," men who all their lives have been "working the crowd." When the Standard Oil Company thought there was danger in the Bryan Democracy, it ordered its employee Sibley to get into the rabble. None more vulgar than he in the vulgar hordes of political sycophants of the Bryan ranks; none more "revolutionary" in their utterances; none more demagogic, yet he is the partner of the saintly and conservative amateur parson and Major General Charles W. Miller. Damon and Pythias were not closer than these two.

Capitalism is an obliging merchant. "I have the Bible and Voltaire for sale. Both are good. If you don't like one there is the other. They are in the same sack. As for me, I am a saint, but unacknowledged human nature. Therefore, I strive to please (and to catch) both the godly and the ungodly. You can take your choice. They're the same price—your life."

BERATING GOMPEERS.

Amalgamated Men Question the Value of A. F. of L. "Sympathy."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gomper's attitude toward the steel strike is severely commented upon by the Amalgamated Association men who make their headquarters in this city. They are berating Gomper in such immeasured terms as to lead to the inference that Gomper gave Shaffer to understand that he could look to the A. F. of L. for nothing more practical than "sympathy." These men are now asking of what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy."

Now that they have turned against Sammy they are making all kinds of charges against him:

They charge him with being at heart a tool of capitalistic oppression, while holding a position of champion of the wage-earner, and with having had secret conferences with a representative of Mr. Morgan since the strike began. They even go back further and declare him an emissary of the Rothschilds, educated at their expense in London, and sent to this country, because of his peculiar tact and diplomacy, to become influential in labor circles. They declare that he selected the occupation of a clearmaker because that was the easiest to learn of the federated trades, and in that way obtained the standing in professional labor circles from which his opponents have never been able to dislodge him.

These stories are typical of the state of feeling on the part of the Shaffer men towards the head of the American Federation of Labor. "Gomper has at all times been enthusiastic for the rights of laboring men on non-essentials," said one of his opponents to-day, "but quiet playing into the hands of capital on the real essentials." They take an opposite view of Shaffer. They declare that he did not leave the ministry of the Methodist Church because of his habits, but because he could "earn only \$600 a month preaching, while he could make \$4 a day as a steel-worker." They also said that even as a \$40-a-month preacher he was obliged to tarry to the rich members of his congregation in a way that was offensive to him. The compliments that these admirers pay him run something like this: "You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. I wish you could hear him. As an orator, he is a regular Bryan. He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the association. He has the gift of oratory, almost in what we want a man who can speak our case."

DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

Strikes and "Patriotism" in One Wild Revelry.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It is not to be inferred from this title that San Francisco is perceptibly darker than other towns of its size and importance. Let it be remembered that if the sun rises in the East it sets in the West, and its declining rays fall brightly upon our Western Metropolis, gilding the great Trade-Mart of the "Captains of Industry," as well as their magnificent dwellings, with a radiance more gorgeous, if possible, than the ostentatious splendor which the more tangible gold of the owner has been able to produce, and even having the bad taste to linger at moments upon the squalid homes of the people. But the light of San Francisco in common with the light of the world has not been able to affect the impervious human brain.

CALIFORNIA IN GENERAL.

In her relation to labor movements, and indeed to movements of every kind, California has always taken a stand differing somewhat from that of the other States. This is partly due to peculiarities of climate and production which have brought about peculiar economic conditions, and partly to an idea evolved in the fertile Western brain that the United States is an appendage of California, and that all National organizations depend upon the California locals. It is a difficult task to correct this error, and this may have been one of the many reasons why the Socialist Labor Party found such uphill work in establishing itself here, on its present firm basis. Be that as it may, the State has established her superiority in one particular at least. As a fruit bearing country we may have been equalled; our vine has perhaps been surpassed; our boasted climate may be said to lack the salubrity of Southern Italy; but as a fakir-raising community we stand unequalled, and we challenge the world to prove that we have not out-Kangarooed every other State in this glorious Union.

SAN FRANCISCO IN PARTICULAR.

As was to be expected, the present Trades Union flurry, with its accompanying train of strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, struck San Francisco with extraordinary violence. It was received with enthusiasm by the ever-ready fakir, and kindled welcomed by the "broad-minded" Social Democracy. It manifested itself first in unusual activity on the part of the "pure and simple" Unions, and their representative bodies, the Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council. An interesting controversy arose between these august bodies, in which it appeared that Pierce of the Labor Council was an "emissary of Gomper," and that McCarthy of the Building Trades was "McCarthy." The question seemed to be as to which was the most obnoxious epithet "Emissary of Gomper," or "McCarthy." The decision is still pending.

THE COOKS AND WAITERS.

The first to "go out" were the cooks and waiters. One pleasant morning in May all these functionaries quietly left their posts in the leading restaurants of the city and betook themselves to the streets, where they might be seen bearing banners with defiant mottoes, or assembled in front of the condemned houses advising the passing crowd not to enter, or uttering, in monotonous tones, the dolorous cry of "Unfair House." The effect was soon felt. Many of the leading restaurants were closed for several days and all were much crippled. Large numbers of lesser houses accepted the Union terms and displayed its card. Things looked well for the strikers. Men, and women too, did picket duty bravely. Non-union waiters were persuaded to join the Union, and there was talk of calling out the hotel bands also. The President was about to visit the City and unbiased observers were of the opinion that, if the Labor Council stood firm (there was no fear of the strikers themselves), something might really be won. For in the face of the great crowd of enthusiasts which followed the President's train, the hotels and restaurants would be at the mercy of the strikers.

A wall of woe went up through the length and breadth of the City. "Great California would be disgraced!" "What would the President think?" "What would the Easterners say?" "Think of the money lost to the State by driving away its visitors!" The cry of "Unfair House" was met by a counter cry of "Unpatriotic!" "Unpatriotic!" "Un-American!" The strikers faltered. Your correspondent moved partly by hunger (seeking instruction concerning union restaurants), and partly by thirst (for information) had made the acquaintance of certain of the pickets and leaders, and was in a fair position to study the strike. One morning, in search of breakfast and information, my attention was called to the fact that Dennett's restaurant, though without the Union card, was free from pickets. Hastening down the street I accosted a woman guard.

"Why is Dennett's restaurant left unpicketed?" I demanded somewhat brusquely. "Why you see," she answered calmly, without a symptom of shame, "you see they pay pretty good wages, and they are pious people, you know." I did know, and I knew also how hopeless in the struggle where the fighters know not for what they strive. Turning to a man who arrived at that moment wearing the Union badge, I repeated the question. The man had the grace to be ashamed. His reply was somewhat incoherent, ending with "They're all right. You can eat there if you want to," he added generously. I did not want to, but went, nevertheless, and was soon seated at a clothed table in a crowded room the walls of which were hung with appropriate texts from the Scriptures. Just in front of me was suspended, as an aid to digestion, the awful legend "Be sure thy sin will find thee out." My sin having

already "found me out," I was not so much affected by the direful threat as kindly friends might be led to suppose, and soon turned my attention to the cheerful looking waiters in attendance. They spoke without restraint, for their pious hearts were full of triumph at having beaten the strikers. In a short time it was rumored that the Labor Council was a patriotic American Organization, and that the strike would not be pressed to extremes until after the President's visit. So the moment came and went.

THE NATION'S CHIEF.

The President certainly chose an inopportune hour for his visit to the Golden City. The waiters were still picketing the streets. The Carriage-makers were in a turmoil about something. The Butchers were threatening. And worst of all the long-dreaded Steel and Iron strike was about to be precipitated here. Moreover, the much-boasted climate "went out" in sympathy, and the rain fell in torrents. But the citizens were equal to the occasion. Large choruses of the President accompanied by the word "Welcome" done in horribly artificial flowers, appeared in all the saloon windows and over the doors of the corner groceries. Innumerable little green and yellow squares of bunting were strung back and forth across the principal streets, where they hung, rain-soaked, dripping green and yellow water impartially "upon the heads of the just and the unjust." The American flag was in evidence everywhere, drooping and sad as if the shame of the last few years bore heavily upon it. A very wet banner was strung from the Labor Bureau window bearing the inscription "Welcome To Our President." The employees of the Union Iron Works, on the eve of their strike, assembled to present their prosperity President with a gold plate. The reason for this is not known; whether it happened that the President was in dire need of a plate from which to take his daily rations, or that the steel and iron workers were troubled with a surplus of gold, has not transpired. The strike was held in abeyance. The President mournfully paraded the dripping streets amid shouts of acclamation, while his wife lay in the rich Scott mansion, battling with death; here the brave policemen, well armed and equipped, manfully held at bay the eager throng of patriots who crowded the sidewalks and the opposite public square, clamoring for news, and occasionally making wild swoops upon the house in a vain hope of over-running the bed chamber of the sick woman and perhaps of bearing away pieces of her coverings, or, foiled in that, bits of the fence, doorstep, or of the house itself. It is a matter of speculation among local philosophers as to what would have been the effect upon the present steel and iron crisis if the patriotic citizens of San Francisco had succeeded in carrying off the whole of Mr. Scott's residence, whittled up into souvenirs.

THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

After the departure of the royal train, an epidemic of strikes set in, and to make matters worse great hordes of people who wore white caps and "wanted to know" suddenly infested the town. They were called the "Epworth League," and were said to be Methodists, but nothing appeared in their general deportment to bear out the accusation. It was also hinted that they had come to fuse with the Social Democrats, but, as they showed no remarkable spirit of "tolerance," the rumor died away. The floral decorations of the saloons and the colored pennants of the streets were again brought forth to decorate the town. A band of International Shooters at Marks joined the fray, so did the climate, and the grateful city groaned under the "burden of an honor unto which she was not born." Of course the strike was held in abeyance.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Leaguers and Shooters passed away, but the strike continued, and grew more threatening day by day. All kinds of organizations never heard of before sprung suddenly out of nothing, and each was on the point of "filling" everybody "out" of something, or of "locking" somebody "out" of everything. The Butchers were made short work of. The Wholesale Butchers Association interferred in behalf of the retailers and ordered the Union Card "out" of the Union shops; the cards went out. The Wholesale Butchers' Ass'n which governs the entire meat supply of the City, now turned its attention to the Cooks and Waiters' case, and ordered the Union cards from the restaurant windows. The cards came down and the waiters' strike was practically though not nominally broken. This prompt action of the Wholesale Butchers' Association, as well as the strong co-operation of the other employers, was probably intended to prove, what they so often assert, that "there is no Class Struggle." The Drymen's Union retaliated by refusing to work for certain non-Union houses, and talked of a sympathetic strike. They were promptly locked out.

Then the real trouble began. The business of the City, already crippled by the many strikes, was, for a time, almost paralyzed. Fruit and other produce lay rotting at the wharves; ships lay idle at the docks; big warehouses were closed; an awful quiet reigned. Then a change ensued: drays driven by trembling non-Union teamsters, having policemen on the box and mounted officers riding behind, slowly moved through the streets. Crowds of maddened men thronged the sidewalks, shrieking out threats and curses, and in their train, like a bird of prey, moved the City Ambulance. Occasionally, cobbles stones were hurled at the "men of law," then clubs descended, pikes appeared, and the ambulance drew near space. Now at last the government arose in its majesty and performed its crowning act. Partly from the refuse of society, and partly from other sources, there were gathered together a motley crowd of miserable men who were willing to take the places of the striking teamsters; into the hands of these were put pistols with which to defend themselves. They were warned, however, "to use these arms with DISCRETION." Think of the situation!—Edwin J.

disciplined, half-maddened men, permitted by law to use their own discretion in firing into crowds of unarmed citizens! But to the honor of those known as the lower classes, be it said, that, in spite of the goading and tempting of their superiors, very little shooting has taken place, and so far, considering the circumstances, wonderfully little rioting.

On the morning of July 30th, the City Front Federation ordered a general strike on the docks of San Francisco and neighboring ports. The scene of the strike was shifted to the water front. The port was almost closed. Disorder increased. The Mayor and corporation rushed wildly about accomplishing nothing. The Labor Leader is glorious now; he is all things to all men. The secretary of one of the Unions expresses himself as "regretting to see Labor and Capital at war." But, strangely enough, in spite of closed ports and closed factories, business seems to continue as usual.

"Labor Leaders Submit Proposals," "Negotiations of Peace with Modified Proposals my Labor Council," "Strike About to be Terminated Through Negotiations of Principal Citizens," so read the headings of the newspapers from day to day. But, in spite of "modified proposals," peace comes not, for the very obvious reason that the secret society called "The Employers' Association," pays absolutely no heed to these "Proposals" and "Negotiations." It stands serene above the heat of vulgar conflict. On August 6th the San teamsters were called out, a somewhat ominous move, as there is considerable building going on in the city. Things began to look darker. Non-Union men are beaten by strikers and strikers shot at by non-Union men. The clubs of the policemen and their friend, the ambulance, are in more frequent use. The Mayor and corporation are indefatigable. The Governor arrives. The capitalists stand serene. Two days later the Firemen of the Steamship Company are called out, most ominous of all. It looks as if the shipping might be completely held up.

The Chamber of Commerce calls upon the Mayor to issue a proclamation against the strikers and demands that the militia be "called out." The Board of Trade echoes the request. The Labor Leader ascends to lofty heights of eloquence and popularity. The Mayor consults the Governor and the Governor consults the Mayor. Both think of the coming election and their patriotic hearts swell. The capitalists rest tranquil still. The greater part of the vast crowd of locked out and striking men are very quiet. However, there is a light in their tired, blood-shot eyes, and stern, patient lines about their hardened mouths which speak well for the future. Some time they will understand.

NATURE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The significance of this crisis is clear. These are not ordinary strikes for "less hours," "more pay," etc. This is the beginning of the death struggle of the "pure and simple" Unions. The employers are banded together, a compact, class conscious body, sure of victory. The workers also, setting aside the squabbles of their leaders, may be said to stand together. But the issue is clear. In spite of the false cry of the fakir, all honest observers know that the workingman must lose. Even a temporary success can avail him nothing. The day of the "pure and simple" Union is over.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Calm amid the general disorder the loyal men of the S.L.P. are constant in their work. The new headquarters at Howard street are open night and day, and numbers of disillusioned strikers seek sympathy and instruction there. Street meetings are largely attended and are marked by an order and discipline that stands out in strong contrast to the surrounding chaos. There will be a large harvest for the S.L.P. when this awful hour is passed.

BUT THREE WORLD POWERS.

China, Russia, and the United States, Says Prof. Suess.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Suess, the eminent geologist and paleontologist, has given an interview respecting the industrial and political preponderance of the United States.

It attracts much attention, especially as it confirms the anti-American views of continental manufacturers and economists.

The professor, surveying international relations from the standpoint of a political philosopher, observes that while the French revolution was occasioned by the abuses of the privileged classes, the present situation has been caused by a revolution of material conditions. Declining national sentiment should be replaced by a movement for common defence of central European States against American trusts, which are moving to conquer foreign markets more surely than they could by battleships. The American balance of trade has reached an unparalleled figure.

It is a serious question, he declares, whether the present political units of central Europe are strong enough to make effective defense, taking into account the physical conditions. The present shifting of the center of gravity of the world's forces will create three great units—China, Russia and America. When China is equipped with railroads, he says, the people will find that she has the most capable merchants and cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant state. European capital will flow to the United States, and will cause an important increase of her economic prosperity.

Of the three the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is commercial aggression, beyond doubt, and States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of mobilization of their powers from the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

THE TENEMENT FORUM.

Tales From Real Life.

They were all in their accustomed places; the McCarthy, O'Brien and Murphy families. "Jerry," the older McCarthy, was vigorously puffing at his T. D. pipe, only stopping now and then to give vent to a smothered exclamation of disgust.

"Anything unusual to-day, Jerry?" queried Otho, desirous of knowing the cause of McCarthy's apparent displeasure.

"Anything unusual!" ejaculated Jerry evidently only too glad for an opportunity to unburden his tale of distress to the assembled group. "I should say there was when that scamp of a Brannigan goes and puts a Dago family into that tiniment above me head. It isn't enough for them Dagoes to come over and take the bread out of your mouth, but they want to live with you begorra."

"I mane them that comes from Italy, that miserable country that cannot half support its citizens, but exports them here in droves to compete agin us. Troth I'll have me son Danny write to the Anti-Immigration League at wanst, to protest agin any further any immigration of Dagoes. Danny, where are ye?" called McCarthy.

"He's up stairs, with the Italian family, having the greatest kind of a chat with the eldest daughter," called out Mrs. O'Brien from the entry. And the laugh that followed smothered Jerry's groan.

"Jerry," said Otho, after quiet had been restored, "Why did you and I come to this country?"

"To get away from starvation and misery," answered Jerry. "Why I used to remember when I was a boy at the time of the Famine we!"

"Yes so do I," interrupted Otho, knowing it to be but a ruse of Jerry's to evade the subject that was under discussion. "But why couldn't your country keep from that starvation and misery?" continued Otho.

"Because the cruel government which rule made it impossible. The big bugs in England owned every strip of good soil there was in Ireland, and left us nothing but the bogs, and what could anyone raise on them but blighted potatoes?"

"Suppose at that time," said Otho, "The American people passed an Anti-Immigration law, thereby preventing us from entering this country, what then?" "But they didn't," said Jerry. "Troth if there were many Jerry McCarthys then days they would," broke in Danny Murphy.

"I know they didn't," continued Otho. "But having the power to pass such a law at any time they pleased, we are to be thankful that their sense of justice to their fellow-men restrained them from exercising that power. Again, don't you think, Jerry, that the same causes that drove us to this country are what drives the Italians here. Even though they are from Italy, can a man control the circumstances of his birth?"

"But they compete agin us and thereby makes our wages lower," persisted Jerry. "Isn't that what the American capitalist want?" queried Otho. "As the capitalist finds it to his interest to hire foreign labor cheap, do you think that he, or the great steamship companies who thrive on immigration, are going to allow the passage of a law that will injure their business? Again, don't you always go to the cheapest market for your goods, Jerry?" "Sure I do," said Jerry.

"And isn't it natural for the capitalist to go to the cheapest labor market for his goods, the workmen?" asked Otho. "Musha I suppose it is," replied Jerry.

"Now then," said Otho, "When there is a surplus of idle labor on the market, a surplus which is increasing every day from a cause which I will show you later on, and the Italian immigrant comes over and finds out that he has but increased that surplus, what remains for him too do but to offer himself cheap? You have deceived him by telling him, through your American capitalist tourist, that there is an over abundance of work in America, and over he comes, only to fall into the hands of the Italian padrone, who sells him to your Irish contractor for \$1.25 per day. But it is not immigration that you suffer from, Jerry!"

"Musha what is it, Otho?" asked Jerry. "Did you ever hear tell of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Statistics on Labor?" asked Otho. "I've heard me son Danny speak of him," replied Jerry. "Well, Carroll D. Wright says in his report on Labor Statistics, that improved machinery has displaced more labor in the United States than immigration; what have you to say to that, Jerry?"

"Troth if that's the case, Otho, I don't see any hope for us," replied Jerry.

"Ah! there is hope, Jerry," said Otho, "but only through the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that advocates and fights for the public ownership of ALL the tools of production and means of transportation."

"That's the only hope," echoed Danny Murphy. "I see to-day that your friend Brennan was in Court, as the defendant in a suit brought against him by a poor Italian laborer," said Otho.

"What was the trouble?" asked Jerry.

"Well," replied Otho "It seems that when an Italian applied to Brennan for a job, Brennan would charge the Italian \$10 for giving him a job, and then discharge him a week or so later."

Trades & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, New-ark, N. J. 195

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 E. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koglin, 307 Birtges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 237 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321. Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 489

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 409

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors wel-come.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription forms taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlan-tic avenue, Brooklyn. 433

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 232, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinery), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meet-ings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 120 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LAZOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 556 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sun-days. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee at. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 245, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

Every Workingman Should Read the

WEEKLY PEOPLE

The "Weekly People" is the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. It demonstrates from every-day events that both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are the enemies of the Working Class, and that the Working Class will never know what freedom is until Capitalism is abolished, and the banner of the Socialist Republic is unfurled.

50 cents a year; 6 months 25 cents.

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for some trifling cause, after keeping the \$10. My but didn't the judge score Brennan. Brennan claimed, however, that Callahan, his employer, made him do it, and shared the re-colpts. "Callahan is the one that gave the aide altar in the new church, isn't he?" said Danny, making a grimace at Jerry. "Yes," said Otho, "and Brennan is the one who gave \$10 to the Fresh Air Fund." "But where's Jerry?" asked Otho, suddenly. "Arrah, will ye look!" said the elder O'Brien. And they looked, and saw—Antoine Mazzarone, and Jerry clasping hands, betokening the brotherhood of man; and the group understood, and approved.

FUTURE HOPES.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



The trade of a lackey is to be
sore, for a poor creature; but for a lad
of spirit it is an enchantment. A superior genius,
when it gets a service, does not go about it
like a lumpy simpleton. He enters into a
family as a viceroy over the master, not as an
inferior minister. He begins by measuring the
length of his employer's foot; by lending him,
self to his weaknesses, he gains his confidence
and ends with leading him by the nose.

LE SAGE.

LIVING STATISTICALLY.

Long has the working class of America
been put to the task of making their
actual earnings tally with the earnings
that the census and other such mills of
capitalist misinformation were grinding
out for them,—on paper. Their noses
were so perpetually held down to the task
that they finally accommodated them-
selves to "statistics, in lieu of bread,
and they that is to say, the scabby crew
of labor fakirs and capitalist spokes-
men, gloried in the "statistical increases,"
while the rank and file meekly submitted
to accepting actual vacancy, endorsed by
"statistics," in their purses as a substitute
for wages. The workers had been paid
"statistically." Having succeeded
so well in adulterating the sugar of wages
with the sand of statistics, Messrs.
capitalist officials have taken a step fur-
ther. The working class of the land is
now to live statistically; matters not
how many of them die, and how prema-
turely, statistics are now being substi-
tuted for life; and, in the good old capi-
talist politician style, which votes the
dead to carry elections, the hordes of
labor are to be statistically made living
beings. The census now came out with
statistics to show that the death rate
has declined ten per cent.

Even the most casual observer must
have been struck with the absence
of grey-heads in the ranks of the work-
ing class. Among the capitalists these are
numerous. Why? The death rate among
the workers is formidable. Only an in-
finitesimal percentage of these has a
chance to reach old age. Drained by ex-
cessive toll from early age; put to work
under conditions that smack of Algerine
prison pens; never allowed to keep a
share of their own product sufficient to
even remotely recuperate the life-tissues
consumed in such toll; and in large num-
bers killed outright by "accidents" in
mills and yards, the ranks of the work-
ing class have been decimated in early
manhood. As a matter of fact, the
"cross bones and skull" has become a
permanent symbol in the homes of the
workers. Despite all suppressions of in-
formation on the subject, the slaughter
of the workers at work peeps out with
sufficient regularity and with such in-
creased frequency as to establish the fact
that the industrial field is a charnel house
for the tollers of the land.

But what of it all, "Statistics"—that
court-plaster that heals the wounds of a
decreasing rate of earnings—"Statistics,"
neatly compounded and concocted, are
now to serve as a court-plaster to heal
the wounds of death and to substitute
Life.

Let the workers rejoice! Are their
members brought home on stretchers,
killed by factory and other such negligence?
Never mind! The census statistics
"prove" that the deceased are alive. Are
their members consigned to early graves
by reason of improper nourishment from
early childhood, due to miserable earn-
ings? Never mind! The census statis-
tics prove that their lives are ten per
cent longer.

Barely the statistical flim-flam has
reached its apogee; and likewise has
reached its apogee the confidence of the
capitalist class in the workers' readiness
to be flim-flamed.

IN DISTRESSO VERITAS.

Wine is said to be a great extractor
of truth from the otherwise impenetrable
recesses of the human heart or mind.
Wine may or may not be that. Sure it
is that distress does the extracting to
grape-juice. Two incidents, almost simi-

laneous, demonstrate the discovery, and
throw wine into the shade.

Almost simultaneous occurrences are
the recent national convention of the So-
cial Democracy factions at Indianapolis
and the present outbreak of the Steel
Strike. As to the former event, it was an
attempt at the impossible task of har-
monizing elements the law of whose ex-
istence is discord; as all theories on
which Capital and Labor are to har-
monize must of necessity go to smash, no
scheme can prove effective to unite wild
cat political elements. As to the latter
event, it was a bolt out of a clear sky
that suddenly paralyzed the swelling
schemes of a gigantic capitalist under-
taking. Truly a neat sketch of the two
events suffices to depict that DISTRESS
in no slight degree marked the faces of
both the unitarians at Indianapolis and
the stock-jobbers in steel everywhere. As
to the unitarians they struggled and they
tugged; they "buried their hatchets" and
yet the edges remained above ground, in-
dicting cruel, jagged cuts; they shuffled
and they twisted; and the net result was
that out of that seething caldron rupture
leaped forth in the shape of as many parties
as there are States; the Social
Democracy came out with vastly more
fractures than it went in. As to the
stock-jobbers in steel they have been
traveling out of one sweat into another,
each chiller than the other. DISTRESS,
accordingly was the over-
mastering sentiment of both sets, unitar-
ians as well as stock-jobbers. And
what was the result? That both let out
the truth.

The Social Democracy, with its sani-
tary Army-building and capitalist poli-
tician contingency, as well as the stock-
jobbers are in the habit of catering after
the Labor vote; periodically, the one and
the other declare their "supreme admira-
tion for and profound devotion to the la-
boring classes." In their distress, how-
ever, they both let out the cat. The stock-
jobbers are calling the labor men "slums,"
while the unitarian, driven to again
change their names, and anxious to come
as near as possible to "Socialist Labor
Party," went on record, to use the lan-
guage of one of them recently immortal-
ized in these columns, as considering La-
bor mere "frills and furbelows," and
dropping that. Between the epithets
"frills and furbelows" and "slum" there
is no essential difference in this connec-
tion. The essence of the feelings expres-
sed by the steel stock-jobbers in the
word "slums" is that all their usual pro-
testations of admiration for and devotion
to Labor is a lie, ditto, ditto with the
gentry with whom the opinions pre-
vail that Labor is "frills and furbelows."
—all the more seeing they set
themselves up as the bright particular
paladins of Labor.

Let VINUM pass the palm over to
DISTRESSUM. Henceforth let the
proverb be:
"In distresso veritas."

PRECISELY SO!

The Rossland, British Columbia,
"Miner" for August 7 contributes a
double-barreled bit of evidence on the
scabby character of fakirized pure and
simple Unionism. Its evidence covers
well two points that have more than
once been in these columns.

It has been shown in these columns by
repeated instances that the character
of a Trades Union is ascertainable from
the character of its officers. That the
Russian, or the German, or the French
army is a body, the rank and file of
which is made up of workmen, and yet it
is not a workman's organization. Being
offered by the members
and representatives of the ruling
and labor fleeing class, those
armies are engines of capitalism, run
by the lieutenants of capitalism, and
there in the interest of capitalism. Simi-
larly with the Trades Unions. The
make-up of the rank and file is
not enough to determine their character.
How are they officered? It is the answer
to that question that tells whether such
organizations are "Labor Organizations,"
or otherwise. And by instances innumera-
ble it has been shown that the officers
that pure and simple Unions allow to be
fastened upon them are the agents of
capitalism, who turn the Union from its
rank and file purposes to the purposes
of the capitalist class. Accordingly, it
has been shown that wherever the
Unions are officered by labor fakirs the
employer likes it, despite the noise of
seeming exceptions to the rule.

In the second place it has been shown
that such organizations are necessarily
harmful to Labor. They are harmful in
that they make the Union a buttress of
capitalism, and they are harmful con-
sequently, in that they keep the rank and
file with blinkers on and head curbed
to the ground, so that the working class
is disabled from acquiring that oversight
of the field that it is requisite to in-
telligent action. All this has been shown
before. The Rossland, B. C., "Miner"
now brings further proof.

It reproduces from the Toronto "Globe"
an article by R. C. Clute in which the
questions and answers are given from
an interrogatory put to a leading employ-
er of labor, one Samuel M. Robins, gen-
eral manager of the Vancouver Coal

Company at Nanaimo, with over 1,400
men under him. The closing question
and answer clinch the whole set. They
are:

Q.—"Then, if I have apprehended you
right, far from dreading the Unions,
WHEN PROPERLY OFFICERED,
you regard them as a BENEFIT TO
CAPITAL."

A.—"Precisely so."

Yes, precisely so!—There is nothing for
the capitalist class to dread from the
Unions when "properly officered." And
what "properly officered" means in the
capitalist mouth may be inferred from
the opinion that such Unions are "a
benefit to capital." Precisely so.

The labor organization officered by the
Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Arthurs,
the Boyces, the Mahons, the Shafers,
etc., etc., may at times become trouble-
some, despite all the efforts of these La-
bor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. But
there is nothing in them that the capi-
talist need dread; they are bulwarks of
capitalism, beneficent to it.

The emancipation of the working class
must lie over the prostrate bodies of
these scabby labor fakirs and all those
who give them aid and comfort.

NAGGERS SQUELCHED.

Sir Thomas Lipton is expending \$15,-
000 a month on the crews he needs for
his oncoming race to lift the America's
cup; and all together he has spent
\$1,000,000 in wages. The picture of
these crews is published on the front
pages of the yellow journals. It is not
impossible that the identical picture has
done duty before in some other capacity.
But let us give these journals credit for
their truthfulness, for once. Say the
picture is authentic. The 135 tars there
photographed are a healthy looking lot
of workmen, well fed, well clad and
spirited. And yet there are people on
both sides of the Ocean who malign Sir
Thomas as a grinder of the faces of the
poor!

Let's all be fair, though the heavens
fall. True it is that Sir Thomas' female
employees in his shops and factories in
England receive wages that can not
keep body and soul together in decency.
True it is that these girls have prayed,
and were squelched for their pains. Like-
wise is it true that the surplus wealth
thus extorted from these working
people go to raise and feed the enormous
wealth of Sir Thomas, said to amount to
an income of \$7.50 a minute. He who
demands fairness in behalf of his own
views must start with showing fairness
towards the views of others. Demanding
fairness in behalf of Sir Thomas, we
must, accordingly, set the example of
fairness ourselves in behalf of the opini-
ons of those who hold Sir Thomas to be
a raw-boned capitalist brigand. It
is true that in his shops he fleeces his
wealth producers. Admitted.

But is a man's life to be judged by one
single act? Are not all his other acts to
be taken together? Has, of a sudden
the proverb, "A fair exchange is no
robbery" lost its time-honored weight?
Surely not. The fleecing of the shop
girls by Sir Thomas must be considered
jointly with his bouffousness towards
his yachting employees. These receive
over \$110 a month, with traveling expen-
ses and incidental sight-seeing thrown
in, and not discounted.

A goodly chunk of what Sir Thomas
takes from one set of employees, he
bestows upon another. He may be rob-
bing Peter, grant that; but he does so
only to pay Paul. And is Paul, per-
chance, less of an Apostle than Peter?
Who would be so daftly as to intro-
duce distinctions in the ranks of the
working class? Long live Sir Thomas;
Liptonism for ever, and perish the nag-
ging faultfinder!

In the mirror here set up, let those see
their own features who may; and let
them correspondingly howl.

LO, A LIGHT.

Into the Fall River, Mass., "Even-
ing News" of the 20th instant, a corres-
pondent found his way who in the mo-
desty of his soul concealed his trans-
cendent identity under the unassuming
pen-name of "Citizen." The gentleman
writes upon the then pending out among
the Fall River operatives. The econo-
mic theory that springs from his letter,
already embalmed in cold type, deserves
to be embalmed in nobler, more lasting
material, so as to be saved, like old
Egyptian mummies, for the wondering
gaze of future gaping generations.

"Citizen" opens his letter with this
passage:

"Every wage-earner must earn for his
employer more than his wages, or he
will not be employed long."

In the language of the immortal
Artemus Ward, this man has "intellec-
tually" into him." Unless the workman
produces more than he receives he will
not be employed. The condition prece-
dent for the employing of the worker,
in other words, the condition precedent
for him to live, is the compulsion he is
under to be fleeced by the capitalist,
thus enabling the capitalist to live with-
out work. Such are the conditions
created by the capitalist system.

From such premises, what conclusion
can be expected other than that the
perverse conditions must be uprooted

that can bring on such results? What
conclusion can be drawn and expected
other than that capitalism is a breeder
of a species of slavery more insidious
and revolting than any hitherto known?
The sane reader's expectations are screw-
ed to the highest pitch. "Lo, a light
from benighted, fakir-ridden Fall River!"
one imagines hearing the sane reader
exclaim. Unhappy he! Better for him
he were insane. It would save him
bumps. As he reads on, he feels muddled,
and when he reaches the closing
passage he feels as if he had fallen
from a great height, sore all over. That
passage is as follows:

"Labor often makes the sad mistake
of considering its interests hostile to its
employer. It never can thrive, unless
its employer thrives."

In other words,—and taking this max-
im in connection with the first that the
worker must produce for his employer
more than his wages,—the body on
which a parasite feeds and which the
parasite sucks his living from, depends
upon the parasite. It is not the parasite
which thrives, accordingly as the body
thrives that it parasites upon; no, it is
the body that thrives accordingly as it is
parasitized upon. The fleas that fasten
on a dog are life-givers to the dog, not
the dog to the fleas. Only in the meas-
ure that the fleas thrive can the dog
fatten. The welfare of the working
class, whose substance the parasite
capitalist sucks up, depends upon the
amount of blood sucked up from them!

Were it not a pity if such reasoning
were to evaporate, and coming genera-
tions deprived the mirth to be derived
from a study of the muddle-headism that
capitalist schooling produces? As the
Socialist Labor Party is rearing the
social structure under which future
generations will enjoy the life that
is worthy of man, it justly also wishes
to secure for all time matter for future
amusement. Accordingly, the Party
hereby embalms in the immortal columns
of the PEOPLE the "Citizen" light that
has gone up from Fall River.

The Chief of Police of Yonkers neg-
lected his duty, allowed disorderly hous-
es, pool rooms, gambling, etc., to run
full blast, and otherwise conducted him-
self in an unbecoming manner. But
they are strict in Yonkers, so they called
him up, scored him, showed wherein
he had neglected his duty, and then re-
tired him—ON HALF PAY! Who
says that retribution does not now and
then overtake an evildoer?

Mr. George Kennan, about whose
"expulsion" from Russia so much pot-
her was made, turns out not to have
been expelled at all. The fine circum-
stantial accounts of how the police intruded,
delivered the mandate of the Czar, and
then watched the traveller over the bor-
der, was a lie in every particular. The
story was probably started by Kennan's
publishers, and was simply a bit of ad-
vertising. The Czar and the capital-
ist class of Russia care no more for
Kennan than a farmer cares for the
woodpecker that picks the worms out
of the trees in his orchard. On the con-
trary, Kennan is recognized as a friend.
His writings on Siberia were a benefit
to the capitalists of Russia, and instead
of expelling him when he returned they
gave him a royal welcome. This did
not satisfy the trade so the foolish story
of his expulsion was cooked up and
circulated.

The Pennsylvania Democratic con-
vention plunged the dagger deep, deep
into its former idol, William Jennings
Bryan, once the hero of the car plat-
form but now editor of a one sixteenth
man power weekly paper, Virginia
"enshrined" him in the hearts of his
countrymen. Pennsylvania dropped
him entirely. Bryan and Bryanism are
gone. In their stead will come another
man, and around him will cluster the
same old issues and the same false
teachings. The Democratic party is
doomed to be the mudsill of the capital-
ist political structure. It will fight for
and support capitalism, but it can no
longer hope to share the spoils to a
great extent.

The Salvation Army of Saratoga was
especially forceful in its prayers the
other night, and much wonder was
caused thereby until it was discovered
that William C. Whitney had given
them \$40 and they were praying for
him. Whitney is at Saratoga for the
races, and incidentally for the purpose
of wondering whether or not it is folly
to draw to a pair when his opponent
discards only one card. But despite
this he is a deeply "religious" man, as
is shown by his contribution. The
Army is a deeply "religious" body as is
shown by the fact that it takes only
\$40 to have it get up more steam.

Ten men were burned to death by
molten metal at Youngstown, Ohio, on
Sunday. The engineer of LaGascone
dropped dead from overwork. The capi-
talist who profits by the work and by
the death of these men takes good care
that the post of danger is not occupied
by himself, and he also takes good care
that the post of profit is.

"La Petite Republique" has an ac-
count of the steel strike, and it gives it
in true Kangaroo fashion. The A. F.
of L. has millions of men, millions of
money and able leaders. The millions
of men and money, and the able leaders
have a faculty of secreting themselves
whenever and wherever they are called
upon and needed.

A grocer in Toledo, Ohio, was recent-
ly convicted of selling an adulterated
coffee manufactured by the Arbuckle.
The judge, who tried the case asserts
that he was offered \$1,000 to find for
the defendants. The jury was also ap-
proached, and an offer was made to
find for the defendants. It is insinuated
that this was done with the full
knowledge of the judge. The usual
"sensational" charges are threatened.

and each side claims it will make dis-
closures incriminating the other. In
cases of this sort, about the only dis-
closure that could produce a "sensa-
tion" would be a disclosure to the ef-
fect that either side was honest.

The tunnel nuisance is to be abated,
so there can be no doubt but this, like
the rain in Kansas, the shortage of
wheat in Europe, the South African
War, benevolent assimilation, and other
things, is due to the Republican party.
The claim that McKinley is responsible
for it has not yet been made, but then
it takes the "Press," "Post," etc., a
long time to figure out these combina-
tions.

Mr. Glennon is the latest gentleman
to have his business methods questioned.
He and several other policemen are al-
ready up for allowing disorderly houses
to exist, and for aiding and abetting
those houses. The persons who demand
reform say that prostitution cannot be
done away with. If it cannot be done
away with, why should the officers be
accused for not accomplishing the im-
possible?

Our civilized fellow-countrymen of the
South and West are using negroes for
fuel again. Our civilized fellow coun-
trymen of the North and East are us-
ing workmen for plugs to stop ex-
plosions, or giving them posts of honor
where death is inevitable. Our
civilized fellow countrymen, North
East, South and West are ap-
pearing regularly in the courts charged
with blackmail, extortion, robbery,
murder, arson, violence in all forms;
depravity, and other crimes old and
new. Nine columns in ten of the day's
news is made up of such tales. Our
esteemed and civilized fellow country-
men do not scalp or eat their victims.
They burn them, mangle them, and de-
file them. But then our esteemed
and civilized fellow countrymen
are Christians, and staunch sup-
porters of this, the age of culture,
enlightenment, and manliness. They
are savages without the savage bravery,
and brutes without the brute's excuse.
Yet they are legitimate children of capi-
talism.

William Jennings Bryan, the "implac-
able foe" of the octopus, has just con-
cluded to call the fight a draw, and
shake the hands—even all the hands—
of his old enemy. He has decided to be
a hind leg of an octopus himself, and
has invested the money his party in-
vested in him, to buy stocks in the new
Texas oil companies, and to buy oil-
bearing lands. Texas is the home of
anti-trust legislation. Bryan is the
champion of anti-trust legislation. Yet
the champion goes to the stamping-
ground of this legislation and gives the
trust permission to live in peace and
harmony, provided it will pay an ade-
quate dividend.

Political and Economic.

The "Labor Union" of Toledo, Ohio,
is the latest of the pure and simple
sheets to come into existence. Like
the others it contains nothing of any
account, excepting a picture of a la-
bor fakir and a few puffs for the Or-
ganized Scabberies. The hundreds of
trades union papers that have been
published here in the United States
have done absolutely nothing to assist
the working class. On the contrary
they have done much to debase it, be-
cause every one of them is a political
puller-in for the Republican or Dem-
ocratic parties, or for both.

According to yesterday's papers the
total number of workmen chronicled
as being killed while engaged in labor
was thirty-seven, the number injured,
ninety-four. That record covers only
the more flagrant and horrible cases. Yet
nobody is held responsible. Every man
when he goes out in the morning is in
danger of being murdered before the
day is over. He will continue to run
that risk until the Socialist Labor Party
has knocked out the whole profit-grinding
system.

The Terre Haute "Toiler," another of
the "726 papers that support the Social
Democratic party" will suspend for a
few weeks in order that it may save
enough paper to print a special Labor
Day issue. This special issue will prob-
ably be its last, because the "Toiler"
is scant of breath. The last issue con-
tained about 300 lines of set matter—less
than two columns of THE PEOPLE.
The rest of the paper, as is usual with
these "organized publications," was made
up of the stalest kind of trash. The
mission of such publications seems to
be to keep junkshops going.

The "Cleveland Citizen" is angry be-
cause the "dead" Socialist Labor Party
still walks calmly up and down on its
neck. This party, which is "buried"
regularly when the "Citizen" has no fakir
to placate, takes up considerable space
in each issue. For instance: "degenerate,
traitorous, exhort duces, cowardly skunk,
detested, obscure ossified" have all been
applied to it simply—because it is abusive!
The "Citizen" gives an excellent exam-
ple how not to be abusive, and as it knows
the price of fish, as is evident from the above,
no better teacher could be found. But
that it should throw so much energy,
so much enthusiasm, so much heart into
its lesson is pretty fair evidence that
there is a sore spot somewhere. It is bad
policy to allow your sore spots to speak,
as they are prone to tell tales out of
school.

The New York "Volkszeitung" is an-
gry because of the success the Socialist
Labor Party is having in Pittsburgh.
In a news item concerning a meeting
of strikers recently it says that the
crowd was made up entirely of boys.
Then it goes on to say that the "union
smashing" ideas advanced by the S.L.P.
speakers met with storms of disap-
proval. If the audience was made up
of boys, and those boys disapproved,
what credit does that reflect on the
united "Chokalist" party? Did they
send the boys there to create trouble?
It is noticeable that the "contempt" that
the "Volkszeitung" and others feel for
the tactics of the S.L.P., is expressed
at a safe distance from the members of
the party.

WORKERS SQUEELED.

One morning last week the papers con-
tained the announcement that a work-
ing man, Henry Ballinger, was found
dying of starvation in the doorway of a
private residence in this city. Inquiry
brought out a tale that is an indictment
upon the social system of to-day.

The spokesmen of capitalism are in
the habit of committing the double crime
—a crime that wrong-doers always resort
to,—of seeking to cover their own mal-
feasance by throwing blame upon their
victims. Thus one is familiar with the
charges that the workingman is "im-
provident," "dissolute," "debauched,"
"given to excesses," "lazy," "shiftless,"
etc., etc. One and each of these "justi-
fications" for capitalist felony on the
working class inquiry in the case of
Ballinger barred out; it barred them out
so completely that even the brazen apos-
tles of capitalist inhumanity have not
ventured to advance them:

Ballinger was found to have been
provident, he was found to have led an
orderly life; he was temperate, a model
husband, industrious, diligent. For
twenty years he had worked as book-
binder in one firm of this city; and at
his fifty-sixth year, after a life-
time of faithful work, he is discharged.
On what ground? On the ground that he
was TOO OLD! During a life-time this
workingman produced wealth in large
quantity; the bulk of it went to the
idle employer; he kept, was allowed to
keep, no more than the dray-horse, aye,
less: worn out, his life-tissue expended
in the service of the capitalist fleecer
faster than the pittance wages could
restore, he found himself, at the age of
fifty-six, a wreck, a squeezed lemon,
squeezed of all its juice, and thrown as
such into the garbage barrel of society,
to rot with other refuse!

The social system, where one human
being can fare thus, has a leakage that
damns it at the bar of conscience and
of judgment. And the verdict of guilty
must be pronounced with all the greater
indignation and deliberateness seeing
that no excuse exists for such a fate
as Ballinger met with, and the whole
working class is exposed to. Society is
not—surely not to-day,—in the state of
a shipwrecked crew, hanging to a raft,
and where man is thrown back upon the
brute conditions he has slowly been de-
veloping out of,—the condition that pre-
dictates the life of one man upon the death
of another. Cannibalism need not to-
day be a ruling principle. The law of
self-preservation no longer can justify
the Ballinger fate. Society has developed
in such a way that the brute law of self-
preservation has undergone a complete
revolution. To-day the safety of each
promotes the safety of all. This con-
dition, the one condition that draws
sharp the line between modern possibili-
ties for good and former impossibilities,
is the glory of the age. Thanks to the
modern machinery of production, to-
gether with the co-operative labor that
it enforces on man, the productivity of
the race is so tremendous that the joys
of childhood, the dignity of woman-
hood, the comfort of manhood, and the
repose of old age are all secureable to
all. That the reverse is the fact; that
a few, the idlers, at that,—sponge upon
a life of luxury, and the masses—the
workers, at that,—are Ballingered, is
the result of capitalist rule, a rule for
the overthrow of which the Socialist La-
bor Party calls upon the Working Class
and all the other people to rally around
its standard.

GOMPERS DEMONSTRATING CARLYLE.

The hollowness of a lie was never ex-
pressed more tersely than by Thomas
Carlyle. It is, said he, a cheque drawn
on Nature's bank, and returned with the
endorsement "No Effects." Mr. Samuel
Gompers is delivering HIS message to
this generation, the only message that
was in him to deliver, to wit, to be a
living, breathing, traveling proof of Car-
lyle's great maxim.

Mr. Gompers has maintained without
interruption that the "pure and simple"
form of labor organizations, such as he
is President of, is all sufficient for the
Working Class to fight its battles with.
Earnings, he has constantly maintained,
are being steadily raised by means of
such "Unions." Whenever the Trust was
mentioned to him he posed Pecksniffian-
ly, waved his hand in a Corporal Trim
and declared nothing but his style of
Unionism could, and it would, knock
the nutton of the Trust: "We are 1,500,000
strong in the American Federation of
Labor," he would declare, "the Union
will solve the Trust problem." Whether
this was truth or a lie, it was "a cheque
drawn on Nature's bank;" if truth, the
cheque would be honored; if a lie the
cheque would be returned with the en-
dorsement: "No Effects." What has been
the fate of this cheque of Gompers'. Let
him, or rather his sorry figure, speak for
himself:

Gompers is ready to ARBITRATE.

In bigger letters the endorsement "No
Effects" can not be placed on cheque.

The bluff and bluster of 1,500,000 mem-
bers; the rhodomontade of assailing the
necessary funds to support the 75,000 or
50,000 steel strikers; the Don Quixotian
pretensions that such a politico-social
formation as the Trust can be success-
fully grappled with on the economic field
alone, or any other field than the politi-
cal under the class conscious guidance of
the Social Revolution—all these were so
many bogus cheques drawn on the bank
of social evolution, and in due process of
time returned marked "No Effects."

And there stands Champion Gompers
exposed, plucked; a laughing-stock to
the knowing; an object of contempt to
his dupes, of derision to all,—a President
of Humbug.

The wise and astute State Excise De-
partment has decided that hard cider is
intoxicating and that in order to sell it
a license is needed. The State Excise
Department took a long time in find-
ing out a thing that any person who
has ever dilled with hard cider could
have demonstrated.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—Don't you
think its a case of "the devil holding
a candle to the saints," when Depew,
Croker, Roosevelt and other capital-
ists with their hirelings prat about
the spirit of '76? The spirit of '76,"
forsooth, in such rake-hell money
bag!

UNCLE SAM.—That's all right.

B. J.—The devil you say!

U. S.—"76" had two spirits.

B. J.—"76" had but one!

U. S.—There was a spirit that you
and I battled for; and there was a
spirit

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature, and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Good Field.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Philip Veal spoke on the public square of this city last night to a good sized crowd of attentive listeners.

The comrade, after speaking and answering questions for two and one half hours, closed the meeting, though many people were willing to hear still more of his gospel.

Our literature was eagerly sought and a number of names were added to our petition list. The comrades here are gratified over the interest that was manifested in the questions discussed. The outlook certainly is favorable for a strong Socialist Labor Party organization. However, I regret to say that this place has been sorely neglected in the past. At present there are only three of us, and two are not permanently located here.

For independent thought and reasoning, the proletariat of this place is far in the rear. They are not only behind in recent thought, but even behind in those now out of reason.

What a good field to work in! It is one that has not been farmed to death with the more popular issues in consequence of which it is in the best possible condition for cultivation.

It should at once be plowed deep if we would destroy the yet tender shoots of fakism before they become too deeply rooted.

D. H. RUMMEL.

Member-at-Large.

Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 17.

Spreading the Light.

To THE PEOPLE.—That the Kangaroos are weak-kneed and unfit for membership in the S.L.P. is clearly shown by this incident from Massillon, Ohio.

Organizer Veal and I went there Saturday evening, August 10, to hold a meeting, and not knowing where the meeting was advertised for, we made inquiries, and the first persons we asked happened to be Kangaroos, who took us to the corner of Charles and Erie streets (in corner entirely deserted of everything but buildings), and said it was the place. When told that we came to Massillon to speak to the workmen and that we would hold our meeting at the main corner of the town, Mr. Kangaroo asked us if we had a permit, and when informed that we didn't need any, he said we'd be arrested, and in every way tried to discourage us, but we occupied the main corner for over two hours and judging from the amount of opposition received from the local fakirs our meeting was quite a success. Eighteen copies of "Reform or Revolution" and "What Means This Strike?" etc., were sold.

Massillon had a section until the revolt of '90, but being in the hands of active pure and simple, it never amounted to very much, and now when looking over the actions of the section since John T. Jenkins (President of the Massillon Trades Assembly, and at that time an ardent "Appeal to Reason" supporter), became its organizer, we believe that agitation for the S.L.P. was deliberately suppressed, for since that time many agitation tours had been arranged in Stark County, but for one reason or another Section Massillon would never arrange for a meeting. Sometimes they would send money to the County Committee instead.

But when capitalists' Labor Day came around, the Trades Assembly, principally through the efforts of this Jenkins, would be sure to have some pure and simple of the M. S. Hayes stripe deliver one of their wispy-rasby sentimental speeches, which would befuddle the workers' minds more instead of clearing them.

With a few clear, active comrades Massillon would soon become one of the best fields for agitation in Ohio, as it is a typical proletarian town and is the centre of that coal district that bears its name, and what is more it is the home of many labor fakirs from the notorious M. D. Batchford down.

CHAS. PFIRMAN.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 18.

A Parrot Question.

To THE PEOPLE.—I would like workmen, especially those who claim they are in "Organized Labor," when they are in a pure and simple union to answer me this question:

"What would you think of a prize fighter who, after weeks of bluff and bluster, finally makes a match and, the minute the props are put up, instead of fighting, yells:

"Help! Help! Somebody come and separate me?"

"Is such a man fit to be a labor leader?"

WM. J. EBERLE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 16.

Agitation in Milwaukee.

To THE PEOPLE.—A meeting of the Young Men's Socialist Club took place at Kaiser's Hall, Saturday, August 10. Comrade F. R. Wilke, Organizer of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., lectured on "The Power of the Ballot." His lecture was well prepared and was listened to with the utmost attention by the unexpectedly large audience. He said in part:

"The economic development of society tends inevitably to the total ruin of the small industries and the further enslavement of the proletariat, and will also convert the middle man into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of capitalists will obtain a monopoly of all the means of production, communication, and distribution. Ever greater will grow the mass of the unemployed, ever larger the army of the poor and destitute, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, and as a result the chasm between the property-holding class and the disinherited will ever widen. Our society is divided into two classes. This is the common characteristic of every industrial country. The forces of production have out-

grown the existing social order and private ownership of the means of production and distribution not only is the source of untold misery and want, but also a menace to the full development and application of these wonderful means of production in a way that would lighten the burden of humanity."

Here the lecturer described his own trade (pressman) and drew a picture of poverty and destitution which exists among those that either directly or indirectly are forced out of employment by the introduction of the Mergenthaler type-setting machine and other newly invented or improved methods of production in the printing trade.

"Thirty per cent of the printers," continued the speaker, "are thrown out of work and the same happens in any other trade." He then dwelt lengthily on trade unionism and kindred subjects. He showed the great mistake under which the old trade unionists labor in seeking to fight "capital with capital."

"One strike at the ballot box for the co-operative commonwealth," said our comrade, "will do more good than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread."

Then the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was taken up and compared with the old Manchester school as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The former, armed with the most powerful weapons against capital, to wit, science and reasoning; the latter a helpless mass ever growing weaker on account of its corrupt tendencies.

At the close of the lecture our comrade made an earnest appeal to all the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as being the only representatives of labor. No other party advocates in such a clear and uncompromising language the doctrine of Socialism.

After the lecture a discussion followed in which many participated.

H. B.

Milwaukee, August 17.

The S. L. P. in Pueblo, Col.

To THE PEOPLE.—Pueblo got into the whirlpool of Bryanism last November and was waterlogged by the fusion corruptor in the spring election. We soon realized the necessity of using the tactical boom pike of the buzz saw which was vigorously applied at a business meeting yesterday and resulted in the expulsion of Nicholas Schwegel who was charged with treason to the Socialist Labor Party, having worked for the Majority on the fusion ticket, and also in the expulsion of W. S. Williams the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor who immediately applied to his successful opponent for a little spittoon cleaning job.

Our State Organizer B. M. Herwitz, dropped in on us on Wednesday evening p. m., but notwithstanding he held a meeting at the corner of Third and Main streets to an attentive audience of about two hundred. Owing to the wooden logging parade did not hold a meeting on Thursday p. m., but on Friday and Saturday p. m. the meetings were attended by increasing numbers and interest.

A number of subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE were taken and eight pamphlets "Reform and Revolution," and "The Socialist Republic," were sold at the three meetings.

On Saturday p. m. Comrade Herwitz's forceful reasoning held the audience for two hours and still they remained and expressed a desire for more.

Put the buzz saw in motion, comrades, the proletarian is awaking!

ORGANIZER.

Pueblo, August 14.

The Tuttle-Ince Debate.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of Tuesday, July 30, and the WEEKLY of August 3rd appeared a correspondence from here headed "A Fakir Baiter." As some inaccuracies crept into that report, we the undersigned Press Committee of Local Alliance 325, S. T. & L. A. request that the following correct version be substituted:

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 17.—A debate between J. C. Ince of the A. F. of L. and F. N. Tuttle of L. A. 325, S. T. & L. A. took place here last night and resulted in a magnificent victory for the alliance. The debate was the outcome of a challenge comrade Tuttle issued to Ince when he was here organizing the lumber workers, and which he accepted, but for a long time eluded, till at last he was rounded up. The question for debate was:

RESOLVED, That the tactics of the S. T. & L. A. against the pure and simple trade unions is for the benefit of the workers.

Mr. Ince made the same old kind of a pure and simple speech that all readers of THE PEOPLE are so familiar with, except that he used up considerable of his time abusing Comrade De Leon. He claimed De Leon's right name was Loeb, the name De Leon being assumed because De Leon was ashamed of his proper name. That was one argument. He also claimed he was not against politics in the union, provided they were not "partisan politics." He said he regarded Socialism as a dream, but before he got through he said he was a kind of a Socialist as he had voted for Debs at the last election. What Mr. Ince don't know about the Labor Movement, politics and economics, would fill a very large book.

Comrade Tuttle made a straight working class speech, from the standpoint of the class struggle, showing the impotence of the pure and simple unions, and the necessity of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.

He was frequently applauded and although this was the first alliance speech heard by the general public in this city, the vote taken at the close was in favor of Comrade Tuttle by nearly 3 to 1.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 325.

Benedict Arnold is a Cheat.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, the Kangaroo S.D.P. had an open air meeting on the Common with Putney as the leading "light." He was pouring out pills full on how they had become united, and found it necessary to once more change their name

from Social Democrat alias Democratic Social alias "Sunlight" party, and how they had once more buried the hatchet, but this time the sharp edge only protruding etc., etc., when suddenly a howl was heard—A-a-armory.

A stalwart of the S.L.P. had questioned M. Putney if the S.D.P.'s had harmonized with the act of armory-building Carey of Haverhill?

The answer was that the word "armory" was an "old tale of woe," and that it emanated from the Democratic politicians and therefore was not to be heeded.

The answer fully demonstrates the mental capacity of these leading lights of Kangaroo fame.

Asked whether he thought the same two years ago, he replied: "I am not too old to learn." Aye, neither were Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot too old to learn.

Let the Buzz-Saw rip at every opportunity, and at the fullest possible speed and the best exposure can be attained by contrasting the unassailable character of the S.L.P. to the dirty, indelibly spotted S.D.P.

H.B.HOFFMAN.

Boston, Aug. 10.

The Cleaner, the Worse It Becomes.

To THE PEOPLE.—For a more clear understanding of the titles "Democratic Social, Democratic," appearing on the ballot for representative in the Twelfth Worcester District of Massachusetts, commented on a week ago in THE PEOPLE, I will say that the majority of politicians call the title, which comes nearest the blank space for the cross, the important title. And because of this an independent candidate, using the name of a political party is by law compelled to use another word following that title as "Republican, Independent," "Democratic, Independent," "Democratic, Social," etc. In addition to this the words "nom. Paper" are also put in between the title and the blank for the cross.

The law also gives the candidate nominated by more than one party the right to say in what order the party titles may appear on the ballot, entirely independent of the right of precedence of one party over another, because of time in which the nomination was made, or because of the size of either party's vote.

You will also notice that there is an asterisk following the title Democratic Social in this case of John C. Smith, and at bottom of the page are the words "Nomination Paper," and in front of the Kangaroo Social Democrat actually appeared on the ballot as follows:

"John C. Smith of Fitchburg, Democratic Social, Nom. paper, Democratic. (All on one line, of course.)"

Some one of the Fitchburg comrades may be able to get you an unused ballot or a specimen copy of the ballot used in that district by applying to the city clerk.

I think that John C. Smith, Kangaroo Social Democrat, besides allowing the Democratic party to endorse his Kangaroo nomination, also allowed the nomination of the Democratic party to be so placed that it would bring him the largest number of votes possible. A comparison of the vote for Debs and for Bradley, with that of John C. Smith in the towns of Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Lunenburg may show his wisdom in this respect.

	Debs.	Bradley.	Smith.
Bolton	2	2	7
Harvard	1	3	60
Lancaster	3	3	45
Lunenburg	4	4	22
	10	12	134

The vote in Ward Six for Debs and Bradley is not obtainable from Document 43, but the vote for the whole city of six wards may be compared with that of John C. Smith in Ward Six.

Debs, 250; Bradley, 202; Smith, 303. The vote cast in Ward Six for all was somewhat larger than all of the other wards except ward two, so it would be safe to estimate Bradley's and Debs' vote for Ward Six at about one-quarter or one-fifth of the whole city, which would bring the estimated figures for Debs and Bradley in Ward Six to be: Debs, 60; Bradley, 50, to Smith's 303. Smith surely got the most of the Democratic vote, and perhaps caused some of it to go to Debs and Bradley, too.

It is not likely he would get this if he were very much opposed to the Democratic party.

JER. O'Fihelly.

Abington, Aug. 14.

As to Freight-Handlers' Strike.

To THE PEOPLE.—The labor fakirs of the Longshoremen's Union have played their game, and wound up the strike of the Freight Handlers of the Anchor Line in this city, in favor of capitalism, and political jobs and boodle for the fakirs themselves. It was brought about behind closed doors at the Reed House in room 130 on the evening of the 5th, inst. between President Keefe and Vice-President Walsh of the Longshoremen's Union, President Joyce of the Grain Handlers, President Kennedy, of the Buffalo Freight Handlers Union, and General Skates of the Local Unions, and Contractors Kane and Coyle. Contractor Kane agreed to withdraw and sign over his share to Coyle.

It is now about three months since the men struck against the Contract System. During this time the fakirs, or the Labor Lieutenants of capitalism, sent in all kinds of false promises, until the strikers becoming anxious, demanded the appearance of Keefe to do something. And all he did was to blow himself at a Red Bar in the Reed House, and it is, well, noised about

town, by capitalist lackeys, and sons of capitalists, what a "time" was had, and that the bill amounted to \$75.00.

Then the report was out among the strikers that Keefe could do nothing, but he promised them the Executive Board would meet within a week and devise plans for a settlement. But the week rolled by and weeks followed, and no Executive Board met, until they (the Executive) and all the rest of the fakir brigade of the Longshoremen met in convention in Detroit, where they passed resolutions, resolutions of sympathy and bluff resolutions of condemnation against "Injunction Issuing Judges," etc., and appointed a scabber committee to beg of capitalists, and capitalist politicians for a measure of relief for labor.

Then they resolved to adjourn for half an hour or so to recuperate from the great nervous strain caused from "resolving," while the strikers and their families are fighting against starvation, and the jobs they quit are being rapidly filled up by economic scabs.

The news finally came to the strikers, that the Buffalo Freight Handlers were out in sympathy with the Erie men and that the Company was given a week to come to terms, or all the men in their employ would be called out, then there was a great rejoicing, and more joy. Then it was known that some of the leading skates were in town having come unware on the morning of August 4th, at 6 a. m. Joyce, when asked what he thought would be the outcome of the demand made to the Anchor Line Company by the leaders, answered, in the regular fakir wind-bag style, "why, we will win, it will be a victory for organized labor, as every union man on the lakes will be called out if necessary." Four hours later this same gang of labor fakirs gave the strikers orders to go back to work under the same conditions. Aye, worse than when they came out, and the contractors say to them, "You will be taken back if we should need more help, but at present we have all the men we need," and thus are the rank and file of the pure and simple unions, through their economic and political ignorance, led on by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class into the slaughter-house of capitalism.

And yet, if reports are true, the strikers wish to partake of a little more of the same poison just dealt out to them, only they want it through a new set of skates, in other words in this city, there are about seven local unions of Longshoremen. Each union has one delegate to represent it in a central body. The pure and simple plan is to have these seven delegates meet, and formulate some plan to have fakir Keefe and "I" concerned in the thrice-named act of selling them out (as they say), embezzled, but a new set of officers elected, to train in the school of organized scabbery to become efficient lackeys in the interest of the capitalist or labor skinning class.

There is one way and one way only to impeach, and that is to join in with the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. and keep the fakirs on the run.

A FIRST WARDER.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 17th.

Consigned to the Waste Basket.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed letter was found in the waste-basket in Factory No. 2 of the National Folding Box and Paper Co. (Paper-box Trust), corner of William and Bradley streets in this city.

The average wage in this factory leaving out foremen, Printers and Lithographers, is from \$5 to \$7 per week. Picture to yourself a man supporting two families on wages such as that.

New Haven, Aug. 10.

(Enclosure.)

New Haven, Conn.

May 2, 1901.

Mr. Wellman, Supt.:

Dear Sir,

Will you please be kind enough to give me a raise in my pay. The salary I am getting now is barely enough to live on and I have a father and mother too old to work, who I have got to support besides my family and I find it awful hard work to make ends meet, so if you can give me a little raise in my pay it will be a "Godsend," to me and a charitable act by you.

Yours respectfully,

No. "77."

Pictorial.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Friday night Section Hoboken, S. L. P. held an important meeting. Knowing full well that none of the disciplined militants of the S. L. P. would miss attending the meeting, the Kangaroo Social Democrats mustered up courage enough to hold an open air meeting. While on my way to the Section meeting I stumbled across the Kangaroo circus. As this was the first time I had ever seen a Kangaroo meeting I wasted a little time to see what was going on.

On a bench stood a knight of the radish, a veritable Pecksniff in appearance, decorated with a glaring red necktie, evidently worn to convince the on-looker that he was the "real thing." Around him stood a number of small boys and girls beside a few men. As I approached, Pecksniff was denouncing some petty local politicians to the great amusement of the children. Suddenly he switched off and exclaimed "I am a crazy socialist! Yes, I am a crazy socialist! But I tell you gentlemen, do not vote for individuals, vote for principles, vote for socialism! Principle stands with us above everything? If a man is elected in our party, and should he happen to be in any respect—act against our principles—Out he goes as quick as that!" Here he placed the chubby thumb of his right hand against the middle finger and imitated the flip of an east side crap shooter. After the performance the "orator of the evening" invited the "gentlemen" to step up and subscribe for "the paper." But not a soul moved near and the little crowd began to melt away. Theorator then thanked the children and the backs of the departing men for their

"kind attention" and jumped off the bench. I then pushed my way to the front through his poor dupes, and took hold of his coat, at which he shrank back in alarm.

"Pardon me," I said, "but isn't it customary for socialist speakers to invite questions after a speech?"

"I did invite the people to ask questions. Who are you?"

"I am a workman. If you will permit me, I shall be pleased to ask you some questions."

Here the Kangs and a greater number of people than before surrounded us. The Kang cast an uneasy glance around and at me, but as I did not have my red button on he felt somewhat reassured as he said "what is it you want to know? Go on and ask it's getting late (it was just 9.10 p. m.) I began with "what party do you represent?"

"The Social Democratic Party."

"In concluding your remarks I heard you say that when one of your party is elected to public office that if he went against your principles you immediately fire him out. Now if that is true why does your party tolerate to the present day a traitor like James Carey, who in Haverhill Mass., voted for an armory appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the capitalists the better to shoot down their striking workmen?"

"I DO NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT. I NEVER HEARD OF IT. ITS FALSE AND I DON'T BELIEVE IT."

I was shaking with rage at this barefaced, abominable, but truly characteristic Kangaroo lie. Regarding self-control I said "You, whoever you are, you dare deny this well known fact, a fact that Carey himself does not deny and which he has boasted he would repeat if opportunity offered! Do you dare deny that in the presence of these people?"

"Yes, I do, its false."

Before I could ask him another question he sneaked into the crowd. I then asked there, before the crowd, freely expressed my opinion about his "party" and "principles." Not one of the Kangs opened his head, but one of them grunted out something incomprehensible. I turned to him, and asked him to come out like a man with what he had to say. But there he stood looking at me like a pig gazing at the full moon. The people began to laugh and then the orator appeared from his seclusion grabbed the grunter's arm and said to him "come away, don't speak to this man, he was sent by THEM."

I was afterward told that the orator was Fred Kraft the Social Democratic "leader" in Hudson County. I was also told that he is the author of a "socialistic" play, in which he takes the part of the hero. I could write a comic opera for him, with his antics of that evening as the motif and of which none but he could play the hero.

A. B. HERSCHMANN,

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 19.

Fits in With Recent Happenings in England.

To THE PEOPLE.—In "Justice" of July 27th, Tattler, in response to an invitation from Comrade McGregor of Leith, Scotland, rattles in his usual harmonious style about the article on the English movement, which appeared in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, June 23.

Tattler has one blessed word—misrepresentation—which he rings the changes on throughout his reply, for instance, "grotesque," "gross," "issue of," and "hash of lying misrepresentations."

In the usual style of the goody-good Socialist who objects to abusive language, he adorns his tattle with the following gems from his vocabulary: "Mischievous attacks of the New York PEOPLE upon the most devoted comrades here." "McDonald has evidently been an apt student of the art of suppressing truth, and suggesting falsehood and can put more half lies into an article than I could answer in the whole twenty-four columns of 'Justice.' I am therefore not only not going to smash his arguments but I am not going to attempt to deal with his half lies."

To give a tone to his remarks Tattler throws on a couple of Latin phrases, suggestive of fakery and suppressio veri.

Tattler denies that Lansbury and Thorne were supported by the Liberal Party and says that the man capable of such an INNENDO as that contained in the sentence quoted must be as Voltaire said of Habbakuk, capable of anything.

Now, Mr. Tattler, besides being capable of saying that the S.D.F. candidates were supported by the Liberal Party, I am capable of proving my statement.

On the Monday after the International Congress, having to wait till 11 p. m. for the Glasgow train, I spent the day in South West Ham and Bow and Bromley and found out things about running candidates that the rank and file of the S.D.F. were ignorant of.

The "Daily Chronicle," a Liberal paper of some importance, in its advice to electors, urged them to support Thorne in the S. W. Ham, and Lansbury in Bow and Bromley, in Lansbury's case, referring to the good feeling existing between the Socialists and Liberals it stated that the Secretary of the Bow and Bromley Liberal and Radical Association, appeared as proposer on Lansbury's nomination paper.

The files of the "Chronicle" for that date can easily be consulted by any reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in London.

Wishing to find out if the statement in the "Chronicle" was true, I inquired at Lansbury's committee rooms, and was informed that the statement was correct and for further proof was referred to the nomination board affixed to the Town Hall, copying the name (I forget just at present). I went right across to the Tory headquarters, and asked the agent if he could tell me who Lansbury's proposer was, and got the same answer, Secretary of B. & B. L. & R. A. Satisfied on that point I strolled round reading the election posters and wasn't surprised to find that Mr. Mark Dalvin, President of the B. B. L. & R. A. was to be chairman at Mr. Lansbury's meeting.

This is what Tattler calls a straight fight between the Social Democrat and the Tory.

S. W. Ham, Thorne had the ac-

tive support of the United Irish League.

These charges were made by me in "Justice" nine months ago in a letter headed by the Editor: "Are We Too Tolerant?" Tattler replied to the letter but omitted to meet the charges at that time presumably because the election was fresh in the memory of his readers.

The second and last example of my suppressio veri and suggestio falsi consisted of omitting the words in brackets from an extract from Hyndman's article on the French Socialists' difference.

"We of the S.D.F. are not taken to be very easy in our dealings yet we would gladly accept fusion with the I.L.P., or even with the Fabian Society (on the basis proposed as the ground-work of French Socialist unity). We have such confidence, that is to say in the principles of Scientific Socialism, and in the eventual success of irreconcilable tactics that we have not the slightest doubt, they will win in the long run in any Socialist Party (unified on genuine Socialist lines)."

Now, the basis proposed for unity was a vote of all the parties with Socialist labels in France.

If Hyndman is willing to abide by a vote of the Fabians, I.L.P. and S.D.F., on the question of unity, well and good. It may suit Hyndman, Quelch and others of that ilk, but it won't suit class conscious Socialists and there are many such in the ranks of the S.D.F.

Unified on genuine Socialist lines. Will Mr. Hyndman please explain himself? What does he mean by genuine Socialist lines? Does he mean the kind of unity exemplified on the same page, where Tattler rattles?

The paragraph reads as follows: "The Bolton I.L.P. and the Bolton Socialist Party have fused into one organization, under the name of the latter and hope all comrades who are speakers give their way will give them a call and what assistance they can for the cause."

Is this what Hyndman refers to when he speaks of a Socialist Party unified on genuine Socialist lines?

R. McDONALD.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 13.

Where Is Mr. Carter?

To THE PEOPLE.—It is for the purpose of trying to gain some information from you that I write, knowing that you always are ready and willing to give same if it be in your power. I am a member of "Big Six," and as such am unable to find out through the regular channel as I in the innocence of my heart imagine I have a right to, what became of the Secretary of the "Defense Committee" (a sort of "secret" Committee). One Mr. Carter is reputed to be the said Secretary. He has been looked for and I, for one, have not been able to place him or his whereabouts. It is supposed that there was in that "Defense Committee" about \$1,700 of the money which were to be used to fight the "Sun." Of course we would like to know about this. Do you know anything about the matter? Indeed, let this be considered a standing question to the officers of "Big Six." Where is Mr. Carter?

"ONE OF THE FLEECE."

New York, Aug. 23.

On the Firing Line.

To THE PEOPLE.—The First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts had several enthusiastic meetings. The fakirs are getting bit with the Arm and Hammer right and left; they are getting so demoralized that they call us a lot of "knockers."

We have opened an account with the Labor News Company and are selling quite a number of books. We opened fire on the corner of Spring and Hudson streets Wednesday evening, comrades Walsh acting as chairman, Klowan, Kelly and Yagman as speakers. All was going on well until one excited old moss-back

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kravis, Secretary, 340 New Road,
New York.

BUCHANAN LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
W. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas
street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New York street. (The Party's liter-
ary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party
announcements can be in that are not in
this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Friday evening, August 15th, in the DAILY PEOPLE building.

Roll call of officers showed all present except D. W. F. Kravis.

Credentials were received from L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, from P. O. 350, Iron and Metal Workers, from H. T. 100, and from L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, for Julian Pierce, A. C. Kihn and J. J. Hanlon. There being no objections, all of the above delegates were seated. Secretary reported that the firm of Goldstein, dealers in eggs, had gotten out an injunction to prevent L. A. 340, Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings. Copies of the injunction were served on officers of the union and on the speakers as soon as the mass meetings had been opened on August 10th. The two speakers who were served with the papers were comrades Jager and Colander. Comrade Colander had opened the meeting and before he had got fairly started he was served with the papers and told he must stop talking. He turned to explain to the crowd that he had been served with papers and would not talk any further until he found out what the papers were. He was thereupon placed under arrest. Comrade Jager jumped up on the stand to close the meeting and he was also arrested. Both were taken to Union Market Police Station and held under \$500 bail each. The case came up on Sunday morning in Essex Market Court but was adjourned until the following Thursday. Though they were held on a charge of conspiracy, when the case came up before Magistrate Cornell it was changed to disturbing the peace. Goldstein was there with seven witnesses to swear all manner of things against the speakers comrades Jager in particular. Notwithstanding the fact that the Counsel for the two comrades got every one of Goldstein's witnesses to contradict the other under cross examination, comrade Jager was put under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. Colander was discharged. The injunction restraining the Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings came up in Part 1 of the Supreme Court this morning. The Counsel for Goldstein failed to put in an appearance and had also failed to have the case placed on the calendar. Counsel for the Egg Canners moved that the injunction be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

Visited L. A. 141, Cigar-makers 208, N. Y. Shoemakers 350, Iron and Metal Workers 355, Karl Marx Club and 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, and found all getting along well.

Communication was received from comrades Otto Frankovsky, Port Chester, N. Y., stating that the men in his shop had struck against him for refusing to join their pure and simple organization. Also asking that if there are any carpenters or machine wood workers out of employment they be sent to Portchester. Secretary was instructed to look after this matter.

One from Comrade Seidel stating he would be unable to do any speaking for the next few months. Received and placed on file.

Reports of Committees.—Grievance Committee, progress; Organization Committee, held no meeting; Ways and Means Committee, held no meeting.

Reports of Locals:

L. A. 19, Waiters, progress.

L. A. 80, Nothing particular to report.

L. A. 141, Cigar-makers reported they had expelled one of their members, Louis Rosenthal and decided to ask D. A. 49 to place this matter before Section New York, as Rosenthal is also a Party member. Sold 22 tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, held on July 4th.

L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, elected new officers at last meeting. Local in good working order.

L. A. 232, Mixed Alliance, reported progress, and admitted one new member.

L. A. 274, New York Machinists, progress.

L. A. 340, Egg Canners, had trouble with Goldstein about mass meetings, as explained by District Secretary. Want to hold a mass meeting on Saturday, and want two Jewish and an English speaker for same.

L. A. 350, Iron & Metal Workers, reported progress. Have an appeal in THE PEOPLE to all machinists to join the Local. Bought some literature for the Labor News Company, and each member is to take as much of it and try to sell it.

L. A. 533, Karl Marx Club, increasing in membership.

L. A. 537, Leather & Canvas Workers, holding mass meeting to-night.

L. A. 539, New York Shoemakers, progress; admitted one new member.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, progress.

L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, held meeting on Wednesday evening and initiated four new members and elected new delegates to the District Alliance.

L. A. 2354, Shoemakers, progress.

Section New York—Main business of last meeting of the Section was in reference to the action of the State Committee. They passed a resolution at the last meeting of the State Committee interpreting the constitution in the matter of removal of members to mean that same must go to a referendum vote of the Section of the State. This took up nearly all of the time of the Section meeting and the discussion was somewhat acrimonious. There is no doubt that there was a great deal of preparation in the matter, but the vote was almost unanimous to refer the whole matter to the N. E. C. Section would like to have this District settle for the tickets for the last DAILY PEOPLE affair.

L. A. 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance; L. A. 2, Iron Workers; L. A. 3, Baker's L. A.

140, Bronx Alliance; L. A. 1028, Musical Alliance—Absent.

Above named local alliances will please take notice and see that their delegates attend the next district meeting.

New Business.—Comrade Murphy, delegate of Section New York asked for instructions on the report of comrade Stark reported they had expelled one of their members, and the Local wants the matter brought to the attention of the Section so that they can take action against him as a Party member. Would like to know in what this matter to be brought up before the Section. Don't see how we can ask the Section to take action against a member who has been expelled from the Alliance, while we hold members in the Alliance who have been expelled from the Party. If this matter from L. A. 14, is brought before the Section, would also have to bring up the Hickey matter; you would have to put him out too.

Stark stated that he brought up the matter of expelling Rosenthal in his report. That it will also be presented in the A. D. Rosenthal is a member of. Merely wanted the District and Section to know what the local was doing in the matter.

Comrade Murphy stated that while this matter was under discussion, he would like to have the opinion of the District as to what should be done in the Hickey case. Understand, he is a member in good standing of L. A. 274, and he has been expelled from the S.L.P. for conversion of funds. Some action should be taken, and would like to have a ruling from the District on the case.

Short discussion followed in which some of the delegates stated they thought this an entirely local matter; if the local Hickey is a member of, considers he should be placed on the outside, they can take such action without orders from this D. A. Others claimed that if Murphy thought the man an unfit member, he (Murphy) could prefer charges against him. Comrade Murphy contended that, in his opinion, it was the duty of the secretary or the organizer to prefer charges against Hickey and have the case tried. This District should give an opinion in the matter.

It was finally decided, on motion, to lay this matter over until the next meeting.

Secretary reported that L. A. 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance and L. A. 83, Typo-Union had not held any meeting since last District meeting, and for some time before that.

On motion Secretary was notified to call a meeting of the two above named locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals if they do not hold meeting they will be suspended.

There being a vacancy on the ways and means committee, comrade O'Rourke of L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, was elected to fill same.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

California S. E. C. Report.

To the Sections and members at large.

Comrades: In view of the fact that action in San Francisco has an aggressive campaign on hand, not only against the capitalist class, but also against its ally, the Social Democratic Party, the latter organization having fostered several unsuccessful strikers which have caused the with suspicion, backed up by the fact pure and simple to look upon them that the Social Democratic Party has fallen into the hands of a few slysters lawyers and "Business Socialists," makes many malcontents in their ranks; is it for us to show the way out of this quagmire or reaction, the revolutionary spirit of the working class is being run into the ground, by these labor leaders and their handmaid the S. D. P. It is now that we must be up, and doing some active agitation. To do this we must support our comrades in their fight against crook-and-fairism. Therefore the State Committee appeals to you individually and collectively to put forth some effort to collect funds from friends and sympathizers and send the same to the undersigned for the benefit of said fund.

We also call your attention to the necessity of furthering the proposition of the New York Labor Company, of publishing cloth-bound books, every member that is able should support this project, any member not fully acquainted with this proposition can get the required information from the undersigned.

Financial Report for the Month of July.

Balance, July 1.....\$51.70

Receipts for ".....44.10

Total.....\$125.80

Disbursements.....27.58

Balance August 1.....\$98.22

LOUIS C. HALLER, Secy.

To Readers of the People in Ulster, N. Y.

From Saturday, August 24 until the campaign is ended there will be an open-air meeting every Saturday night on Franklin Square. You are invited to attend and if possible fall in line, remember we can't end this struggle between capital and labor if those who understand the importance of our movement don't put their shoulder to the wheel and push! It is the intention of Section Ulster to put up a fight as they never did before. The conditions are ripe and it is in the power and it is the duty of every workman to do his best in order to down the capitalist class.

Our regular section meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month in Sangerbund Hall on Verick street.

F. W. GERNER, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting

On Friday, August 30th on Federal Square—Speakers, Jordan, Britwell and Deans.

Comrades should attend these meetings to a the speakers.

Organizer.

Agitation in Colorado.

The following amounts have been collected up to date for the Propaganda Fund of the Colorado State Executive Committee: C. P. Ventanna, Denver, 50c; J. C. Davis, Victor, 51c; D. Delaplace, Pueblo, 50c; Joseph Frank, Pueblo, 50c; Jacob Cashner, Pueblo, 50c; P. H. Douglas, Rockvale, 51c; J. C. Freese, Florence, 52c; Joseph Mundell, Pueblo, 50c; Jacob Frank, Pueblo, 50c; A. Friend, 52c.

Our State Organizer B. M. Hurwitz, has just finished a two-months trip to a certain portion of the State. He reports that Socialism sentiment is good, but it takes a good deal of systematic work to form it in a class conscious organization. Another trip will be organized as soon as the necessary funds are available. The Propaganda Fund will be kept open continually for that purpose. The State Executive Committee is more than willing to do its duty, but appeals to the comrades and sympathizers throughout the State to send in their mite to enable them to carry on the work. Send all monies to the undersigned.

For the State Executive Committee.

H. WARNECKE, Sec'y.

317 East Thirty-seventh avenue.

Denver, Colo.

New Haven Section Officers.

Section New Haven, S.L.P., has elected the following officers: Organizer, Ernest I. Oatley; Fin. Sec'y, Michael Bonstead; Rec. Sec'y, George B. Arnold; Treasurer, Chas. Dumas; Literary Agent, Chas. Dumas; PEOPLE agent, Michael Bonstead; "Arbitrator" agent, A. Dahlberg; Grievance Committee, Sullivan, Bonstead and Oatley; Auditing Committee, Marek, Druel, Serrin; House Committee, Sobey, Serrin; Johnson Wells, Sobey, Dumas, Druel, Marek and Ashberg.

ERNEST I. OATLEY, Org.

Section Omaha, Neb.

The above Section, at its regular meeting on Sunday, August 18, elected the following officers:

Organizer—August Beerman.

Secretary—Fred Kissel.

Grievance Committee—M. Wilkinson, C. Lumbec and C. Bertelsen.

Auditing Committee—M. Dickenson and C. Bertelsen.

FRED KISSEL, Sec'y.

Section Santa Clara County, California.

Section Santa Clara County has removed its headquarters and reading room from 22 N. First street to 42 Eldorado street, rooms 3 and 4. The reading room will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Section Jacksonville, Ill.

At the last meeting of the above section, the following officers were elected:

Organizer, Albert A. Renner; Recording Secretary, Valentine Maritz; Treasurer, G. Renner; Financial Secretary, Albert A. Renner; PEOPLE Agent, Jack O. Castro; Literary Committee, Frank Villa, Edward Vasconcelos and J. De Castro.

ALBERT A. RENNER, Organizer.

Ohio, Attention!

The Sections in this State have been very derelict in reporting to the State Committee as to the amount of signatures they have secured for the purpose of getting out ticket on the official ballot. The nomination-lists must be in the hands of this Committee by September 20 at the latest, and therefore scarcely one month is left for the work. Organizers of the Sections and comrades who have nomination-lists in their possession are therefore requested to report at once the number of signatures on hand and urge all the comrades to do their duty for the next four weeks. The contributions to the circuit-fund have also fallen off in the last month, and the comrades are hereby reminded that it requires money to keep an organizer in the field.

The Ohio State Committee.

P. C. CHRISTENSEN, Secretary.

Labor Day in Syracuse.

Onondaga County Section has engaged Lakeside Park, the most popular grove on Onondaga Lake, for Labor Day. The Organized Scabbery could not get it. Last year we had the largest crowd. The Trades Assembly the smallest. Let every reader of THE PEOPLE call at headquarters and receive instructions how to make this picnic a greater success than the last. Daniel De Leon has consented to deliver the oration of the day, and every comrade and S. T. L. A. man in Central New York should be present. Members of THE PEOPLE from Rochester, Auburn, Utica, Frankfurt, Seneca Falls and the textile workers of Fulton are invited to come and hear De Leon. The best attractions are at Lakeside Park.

THOMAS CHIMMINS, Organizer.

Labor Day in Pawtucket, R. I.

Section Pawtucket, S.L.P., will celebrate the day set apart by Brother Capital for Brother Labor, with a class-conscious labor demonstration and parade.

Comrades from Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford are invited to attend without further notice. Program of the day's events will be published later.

CHAS. H. DANA, Secretary.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept. 15.

The local organizer, or comrade will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Aug. 21 to 31, inclusive, Morris county. Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base.

Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, inc.

Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7, inc.

Town of Union, Sept. 8 to 9, inc.

Jersey City, Sept. 10 to 11.

Bergen County: Fort Lee, Sept. 12.

Hackensack, Sept. 13.

Carlstadt, Sept. 14.

MORITZ HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

Sec'y for New N. J. State Committee.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Report of the meeting held at Lynn, Mass., by District Alliance 19, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Doyle of Haverhill chairman, Comrade Ryan Sec'y protem. Communication from Local 269 with credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Voted that Comrade Christianson be seated as a delegate and that he present his credentials at the next meeting.

Officers' reports accepted as progressive. Report of committee to procure label from Learner a Boston printer, accepted as progressive.

Agitation committee instructed to continue to arrange for meetings on circuit plan. Quarterly report of L. A. 330 accepted. Voted that no correction be made in the records of last meeting as appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE in regard to instructing delegates from Boston Locals, (who refuse to give up the S. T. & L. A. labels) in Section Boston, and to communicate with Section Boston restating the facts which caused D. A. 19 to take that action.

Voted that D. A. 19 try and procure Comrade De Leon to speak in Haverhill when he comes to Boston.

Voted that the treasurer and his successors hold the money collected to fight the fakirs in Haverhill in trust to be used in nothing other than the purpose for which it was collected.

Voted that D. A. 19 stand back of Comrade Berry and L. A. 292 in the fight with the fakirs in Haverhill.

Voted that D. A. 19 request the morocco workers in the district attend the agitation meeting held in West Lynn.

Voted that delegate from 269 be instructed to communicate with the General Executive Board protesting against the use to which the label was put by D. A. 49.

Voted that D. A. 19 render such aid to the Local Alliances engaged in organizing the leather workers in Salem and Peabody in the matter of speakers, etc., as lies within its power.

Voted that the district hold an outdoor agitation meeting in Lynn on Labor Day evening.

Voted that the matter of procuring speakers for the Labor Day meeting be left in the hands of the delegates from three Lynn Locals.

W. J. RYAN, Sec'y protem.

Cleveland, Ohio, Attention.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342 of the S. T. & L. A., will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario St. It is the duty of all members to be present and bring their fellow wage workers.

O. DUERR, Rec. Secretary.

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15, at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. Don't forget the date, September 15th.

THOMAS F. HERRICK, For R. I. S. C.

Organizations, Take Notice.

Organizations that received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Picnic held last July 4, at Glendale Schenck Park, are urgently requested to deliver to the undersigned all monies collected from the sale of tickets.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Section New York, S.L.P.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workers of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Sept. 1.—Val Rummel, "Organized Labor."

Sunday, Sept. 8.—Thos. Lawry, "Labor Laws."

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics."

Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."

Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 10-page booklet with stiff red cover.

vest pocket size.....70c. per 100

Application cards.....40c. per 100

Dues cards.....40c. per 100

Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only).....67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Road street, New York city, Box 1570. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

Grand Outing of Section Union County, New Jersey.

Section Union County, S. L. P. has arranged an outing to Briar Woods on Sunday, September 1, 10 a. m. The committee of arrangements will spare no effort to make this affair a rousing success, and it promises a general good time to everyone who participates. There will be shooting for valuable prizes. There will be also games for young and old.

The proceeds of this affair will be used to carry on an effective campaign.

This will be a good chance for all those who sympathize with our movement to enjoy a full day's pleasure, together with their families and friends. Tickets are \$1 for which refreshments will be served. Party members and readers of THE PEOPLE should not fail to invite their friends. You can reach the place by taking transfer to West Jersey street trolley, fare is five cents, and stop at Chandler avenue, Roselle. Signs will be placed on the road to give you the right direction.

THE COMMITTEE.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, August 25th, revealed the usual symptoms of the class struggle that is continually going on in capitalist industry. These were the usual items relating to injunctions, shut-downs, wage reductions, strikes and the many other subjects involving labor and its life and livelihood.

In the matter of injunctions, the most drastic was that obtained by the Allis-Chalmers Company from Judge Kohl-sant, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. This injunction restrains the striking moulders and machinists from picketing the streets about the plants of the company, and is otherwise sweeping and broad in its terms.

This company, which is also known as the Machinery Trust, has housed its non-union employees, numbering about 200, in its unsanitary mills. The result has been an outbreak of typhoid, necessitating the removal of seven men to the Presbyterian Hospital. An injunction against the striking machinists at Lockport, N. Y., was continued.

Shut-downs threw 200 men out of work in the Ohio Rolling Mills at Findlay, Ohio; 500 in the Argentine Smelter, of the American Smelting and Refining Company (the Smelting Trust); 400 in the shops of the Buffalo Bolt and Nut Company, at Buffalo, N. Y.; and 200 in Walker's Automobile Works, at Tarrytown, N. Y. No doubt, shut-downs have taken place in many factories not recorded.

Wage reductions for pick mining, amounting to 5 cents a ton, occurred in the mines of the Continental Coal Company, at Cumberland, Md., and Meyersdale, Pa.; strikes occurred as a result.

At Lexington, Ky., a conference over the coal mining wage scale has only a narrow chance of agreement and it is feared that 21,000 miners in Kentucky and Tennessee may be rendered idle. The wage reduction at Fall River, Mass., of which so much has been written, is not likely to occur, according to present indications.

In the matter of strikes, the machinists continue to lose, as usual. Those formerly on strike in the New York Air Brake Company's Works at Watertown, N. Y., and in the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, returned to work, agreed to abide by old schedules of hours and wages. Other strikes that failed are those of the waiters at the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach; the porters at Austin, Nichols & Company, and the subway workers of McCabe & Company, at New York City; and the miners in the Thacker Logan Field at Matewan, W. Virginia.

The Structural Iron Workers, of San Francisco, won a fight for a reduction of hours, with reduced pay. The Painters of the same city won an 8-hour day with \$3.50 pay. A threatened strike on the Louisville Railway at Louisville, Kentucky, failed to take place because of the activity of the company in employing substitutes for the men employed. The threatened general strike of the weavers of Paterson, N. J., will not occur, either, as a general vote of the shops there decided against it.

All the union moulders in the Lima, O., machine shops struck because they were compelled to make castings for a concern at Columbus, where there is a strike on. The Carriage Makers of Cincinnati, Ohio, are on strike against the carriage combine of that city. This combine discharged 93 members of the Carriage Workers' Union, and posted a notice notifying all the gains made by the union in the past three years. The combine last week discharged 2,000 union men and will only re-employ them on a non-union basis. This is not in accord with those who say that Labor has nothing to fear from the trust; nor is it in accord with those who say that Labor, through its pure and simple organizations, can successfully fight the trust.

Four thousand girl shirt-waist makers struck in New York for the unionizing of shops and increase of prices. The reporters employed on the "Press-Port," of Columbus, Ohio, went on strike for the reinstatement of two discharged members. They belong to "News-Writers' Union, No. 2," and are affiliated with the International Typographical Union.

Reporters and journalists generally receive less wages than many persons erroneously believe. The field is overcrowded by literary aspirants of both sexes. Hours are long and payment is made by the column, \$8 a column of 2,000 words being the best rate paid for matter accepted. Some writers will submit columns and have only a paragraph accepted.

Then there are the press associations. They consolidate and systematize the news service, with the result that wages are reduced. Says a journalist, in a recent number of the "Independent" (a New York religious weekly), writing of his craft: "A few reporters in those old times averaged \$90 a week, and it was seldom that one made less than \$30 a week."

A great news agency has a dozen good reporters who do not average over \$6 a week. The most they can make is \$2 a night. "The Plot," "The Announcer," "The Day Book," and all but two or three of the New York papers have reporter staffs that are, in large part, made up of young men, who receive only \$8 and \$10 a week, while their expenses are kept down to an average of less than \$1 a day.

The \$10-a-week reporters on many papers work from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, six days in the week, and sometimes Sundays also.

This testimony of an expert ought to convince the most skeptical that under Capitalism the wages of Labor, whether intellectual or manual, tends steadily downward, and that the only remedy is Socialism.

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